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CONSTITUTION.

NEW CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

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PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE 1.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 3. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. No person shall for any indictable offense be proceeded against criminally, by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use without authority of law, and without just compensation being first made or secured.

SEC. 11. All courts shall be open; and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases, as the Legislature may by law direct.

SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or by its authority.

SEC. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 14. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. No commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

SEC. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislature.

SEC. 19. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth; the estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. The right of citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. No standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the Legislature and the military shall in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 23. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATURE

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for the term of two years.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year 1878. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between sessions, the Governor shall convene the two houses by proclamation on notice not exceeding sixty days to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

SEC. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or otherwise. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary, or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members president pro tempore who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each House shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualification of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 11. Each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either house, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offence.

SEC. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 13. The sessions of each house and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for a surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator or less than four fifths and exceeding one-half of a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the population of the State by the number fifty.

SEC. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one representative for every full ratio, and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four representatives.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceding sections.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

SECTION 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 2. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each house; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 5. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law:

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens;

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;

Changing the names of persons or places.

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or alleys;

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or public grounds not of the State;

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children;

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

Granting divorces;

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or schools districts;

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or schools districts;

Changing the laws of descent or succession;

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates, or constables;

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the estate of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury;

Exempting property from taxation;

Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity;

To any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track. Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

SEC. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be effected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties, and compensation of the officers and employees of each house, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant employee, agent, or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

SEC. 12. All stationery, printing, paper, and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding, and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer.

SEC. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bill, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 17. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

SEC. 18. No appropriations (except for pensions or gratuities for military services) shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated; but such appropriations shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money property, or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted; no act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

SEC. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofore made.

SEC. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

SEC. 25. When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

SEC. 26. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture, or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law.

SEC. 28. No law changing the locality of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

SEC. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand, or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation, or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offence, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give, or promise any money, or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 31. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offences aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust, or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department of this Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the same provisions as the Governor; he shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 6. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

SEC. 8. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill.

If the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy.

But in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election.

In acting on Executive nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons, except in cases of impeachment; but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

SEC. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by proclamation, for the transaction of executive business.

SEC. 13. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, or when the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office, the powers, duties, and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the President *pro tempore*, of the Senate; and the President pro tempore shall in like manner become Governor if a vacancy or disability shall occur in the office of Governor; his seat as Senator shall become vacant whenever he shall become Governor, and shall be filled by election as any other vacancy in the Senate.

SEC. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which House shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to re-consider it. If, after such re-consideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be re-considered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations presribed for the passage of other bills over the Executive veto.

SEC. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contested election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and shall decide questions regarding the admissability of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of law involved in the trial. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when required lay the same, with all papers, minutes, and vouchers relating thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and he shall discharge such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber, and other material or business interests of the State as may be prescribed by law. He shall annually, and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General Assembly.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General, three years, and of the State Treasurer, two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SEC. 22. The present Great Seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State.

All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V.

THE JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in the Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' courts, magistrates' courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligible. The judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties; they shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction, and, where a corporation is a party defendant, of habeas corpus, of mandamus, and to courts of inferior jurisdiction; and in cases of quo warranto as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal, certiorari or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed; not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for said courts.

SEC. 5. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants, it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges as the business of the said district may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate district; but the several associate judges in office when this constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.

SEC. 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the District Courts and Courts of Common Pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in four, and in Allegheny in two distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each; the said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the Court of Common Pleas number one, number two, number three and number four, and in Allegheny as the Court of Common Pleas number one and number two, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers; the number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased from time to time; and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said Courts of Common Pleas, without designating the number of said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court to which any suit shall be thus assigned shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law. In Allegheny each court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings at law and in equity commenced therein, subject to change of venue as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. For Philadelphia there shall be one Prothonotary's office, and one Prothonotary for all said courts, to be appointed by the judges of said courts, and to hold office for three years, subject to removal by a majority of the said judges; the said Prothonotary shall appoint such assistants as may be necessary and authorized by said courts, and he and his assistants shall receive fixed salaries, to be determined by law and paid by said county; all fees collected in said office, except such as may be by law due to the Commonwealth, shall be paid by the Prothonotary into the county treasury. Each court shall have its separate dockets, except the judgment docket, which shall contain the judgments and liens of all the said courts, as is or may be directed by law.

SEC. 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of Oyer and Terminer and the courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said counties in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 9. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas learned in the law shall be judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphan's Court, and within their respective districts shall be justices of the peace as to criminal matters.

SEC. 10. The judges of the courts of Common Pleas, within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of certiorari to justices of the peace and other inferior courts not of record, and to cause their proceeding to be brought before them and right and justice to be done.

SEC. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs, and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district, or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward, or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward, or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

SEC. 12. In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each 30,000 inhabitants, one court not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates, no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

SEC. 13. All fees, fines, and penalties in said courts shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 14. In all cases of summary conviction in this Commonwealth, or of judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate, or court not of record, either party may appeal to such court of record as may be prescribed by law, upon allowance of the appellate court or judge thereof, upon cause shown.

SEC. 15. All judges required to be learned in the law, except the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.

SEC. 16. Whenever two judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service, each voter shall vote for one only, and when three are to be chosen, he shall vote for no more than two; candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SEC. 17. Should any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district be elected at the same time, they shall, as soon after the election as convenient, cast lots for priority of commission, and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therewith.

SEC. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, which shall be fixed by law, and paid by the State. They shall receive no other compensation, fees, or perquisites of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of profit under the United States, this State or any other State.

SEC. 19. The judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth; and the other judges during their continuance in office, shall reside within the district for which they shall be respectively elected.

SEC. 20. The several Courts of Common Pleas, besides the powers herein conferred, shall have and exercise within their respective districts, subject to such changes as may be made by law, such chancery powers as are now vested by law in the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, or as may hereafter be conferred upon them by law.

SEC. 21. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment, except as herein provided. The Court of Nisi Prius is hereby abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be established.

SEC. 22. In every county wherein the population shall exceed one hundred and fifty thousand the General Assembly shall, and in any other county may, establish a separate Orphans' Court, to consist of one or more judges who shall be learned in the law, which court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in, or which may hereafter be conferred upon, the Orphans' Courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas within such county, in Orphans' Court proceedings, shall cease and determine; in any county in which a separate Orphans' Court shall be established the Register of Wills shall be clerk of such Court, and subject to its direction in all matters pertaining to his office, he may appoint assistant clerks, but only with the consent and approval of said court. All accounts filed with him as register or as clerk of the said separate Orphans' Court shall be audited by the Court without expense to parties, except where all parties in interest in a pending proceeding shall nominate an auditor whom the court may, in its discretion, appoint. In every county Orphans' Courts shall possess all the powers and jurisdiction of a Register's Court, and separate Registers' Courts are hereby abolished.

SEC. 23. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

SEC. 24. In all cases of felonious homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be provided for by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, records, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for review.

SEC. 25. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy.

SEC. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this constitution in the judges of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts.

SEC. 27. The parties, by agreement filed, may, in any civil case, dispense with trial by jury, and submit the decision of such case to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same; and the judgment thereon shall be subject to writ of error as in other cases.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SECTION 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 3. The Governor and all other civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under this Commonwealth; the person accused whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. All officers shall hold their offices on the condition that they behave themselves well while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office or of any infamous crime.

Appointed officers other than judges of the courts of record and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, may be removed at the pleasure of the power by which they shall have been appointed. All officers elected by the people, except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, and judges of the courts of record, learned in the law, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, after due notice and full hearing, on the address of two-thirds of the Senate.

ARTICLE VII.

OATH OF OFFICE.

SECTION 1. Senators and Representatives and all judicial, State, and county officers, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity: that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination or election (or appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Common Pleas, learned in the law, in the hall of the house to which the member shall be elected.

ARTICLE VIII.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. 3. All elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular term of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise, or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws, shall in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 10. In trials of contested elections, and in proceedings for the investigation of elections, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

SEC. 11. Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct; but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions having jurisdiction therein whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the court of the proper county shall be of opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 12. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment, or employment in or under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission, or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public, and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

SEC. 16. The Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of such election district, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections; overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents therein, and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties; whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers, if they shall be agreed thereon, shall decide the question of difference; in appointing overseers of election, all the law judges of the proper court, able to act at the time, shall concur in the appointments made.

SEC. 17. The trial and determination of contested elections of electors of President and Vice President, members of the General Assembly, and of all public officers, whether State, judicial, municipal, or local, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof; the General Assembly shall, by general law, designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law assigning jurisdiction, or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage.

ARTICLE IX.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt, and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time one million of dollars.

SEC. 5. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the State shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be used, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified and no other.

SEC. 6. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association, nor shall the Commonwealth become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or individual.

SEC. 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality, or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof, at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum (in the aggregate at any one time) upon such valuation.

SEC. 9. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any city, county, borough or township, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 10. Any county, township, school district, or other municipality incurring any indebtedness shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof within thirty years.

SEC. 11. To provide for the payment of the present State debt and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid the General Assembly shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the said sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sales of the public works or any part thereof and of the income or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, together with other funds and resources that may be designated by law, and shall be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government; and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt.

SEC. 12. The moneys of the State, over and above the necessary reserve, shall be used in the payment of the debt of the State, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the moneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything except the bonds of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 13. The moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required by current expenses, and shall be secured and kept as may be provided by law. Monthly statements shall be published showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited, and how secured.

SEC. 14. The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer of the State or member or officer of the General Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be a disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.

SEC. 2. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

SEC. 3. Women twenty one years of age and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State.

ARTICLE XI.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defence when and in such manner as may be directed by law. The General Assembly shall provide for maintaining the militia by appropriation from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and may exempt from military service persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All officers whose selection is not provided for in this constitution shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law.

SEC. 2. No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State to which a salary, fees, or perquisites shall be attached. The General Assembly may by law declare what offices are incompatible.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall fight a duel or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State, and may be otherwise punished as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XIII.

NEW COUNTIES.

SECTION 1. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than four hundred square miles, or to less than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any county be formed of less area, or containing a less population, nor shall any line thereof pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

ARTICLE XIV.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors or controllers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may from time to time be established by law; and no sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

SEC. 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant thereof one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected, but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 4. Prothonotaries, clerks of the courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, county surveyors, and sheriffs shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers.

SEC. 5. The compensation of county officers shall be regulated by law, and all county officers who are or may be salaried shall pay all fees which they may be authorized to receive into the treasury of the county or State, as may be directed by law. In counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants all county officers shall be paid by salary, and the salary of any such officer and his clerks, heretofore paid by fees, shall not exceed the aggregate amount of fees earned during his term and collected by or for him.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township, and borough officers, as well for fees which may be collected by them as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them.

SEC. 7. Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector will vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

ARTICLE XV

CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

SECTION 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same.

SEC. 2. No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any municipal commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefor by the municipal government.

SEC. 3. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the payment of its funded debt.

ARTICLE XVI.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a *bona fide* organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 3. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well-being of the State.

SEC. 4. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation each member or share-holder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 5. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 6. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate, except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void; the stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 8. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured, or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways, or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury, or destruction.—The General Assembly is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporations or individuals made by viewers or otherwise; and the amount of such damages, in all cases of appeal, shall on the demand of either party, be determined by a jury according to the course of the common law.

SEC. 9. Every banking law shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of the State, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the Auditor General for the redemption of such notes or bills.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth. In such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew, or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

SEC. 11. No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months previous public notice at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 12. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines; and the General Assembly shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

SEC. 13. The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ARTICLE XVII.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

SECTION 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways, and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road, to intersect, connect with or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the others' passengers, tonnage, and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 2. Every railroad and canal corporation organized in this state shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them respectively, the transfers of said stock and the names and places of residence of its officers.

SEC. 3. All individuals, associations, and corporations shall have equal rights to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the State, or coming from or going to any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station; but excursion commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 4. No railroad, canal, or other corporation, nor the lessees, purchasers, or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchise of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any officer of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line, and the question whether railroads or canals are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues.

SEC. 5. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works, nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

SEC. 6. No president, director, officer, agent, or employe of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company.

SEC. 7. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, nor any lessee, manager, or employe thereof, shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 8. No railroad, railway, or other transportation company shall grant free passes or passes at a discount to any person except officers or employes of the company.

SEC. 9. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough, or township without the consent of its local authorities.

SEC. 10. No railroad, canal, or other transportation company, in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

SEC. 11. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to the railroads, canals, and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who shall have a general supervision over them subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said Secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

ARTICLE XVIII.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published; and if, in the General Assembly next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State in such a manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years; when two or more amendments shall be submitted they shall be voted upon separately.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that

SECTION 1. This constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein.

SEC. 2. All laws in force in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, and contracts shall continue as if this constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 3. At the general election in the years one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five Senators shall be elected in all districts where there shall be vacancies. Those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four shall serve for two years, and those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five shall serve for one year. Senators now elected, and those whose terms are unexpired, shall represent the districts in which they reside, until the end of the terms for which they were elected.

SEC. 4. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, Senators shall be elected from the even numbered districts to serve for two years, and from odd numbered districts to serve for four years.

SEC. 5. The first election of Governor under this constitution shall be at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, when a Governor shall be elected for three years; and the term of the Governor elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight and of those thereafter elected shall be for four years, according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 6. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four a Lieutenant Governor shall be elected according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution; and when the said officer shall be duly elected and qualified, the office of Surveyor General shall be abolished, and the Surveyor General in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 8. When the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be duly qualified the office of Superintendent of Common Schools shall cease.

SEC. 9. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to render any person now holding any State office for a first official term ineligible for re-election at the end of such term.

SEC. 10. The judges of the Supreme Court in office when this constitution shall take effect shall continue until their commissions severally expire. Two judges in addition to the number now composing the said court shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 11. All courts of record and all existing courts which are not specified in this constitution shall continue in existence until the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, without abridgement of their present jurisdiction, but no longer. The Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin is hereby abolished; and all causes and proceedings pending therein in the county of Schuylkill shall be tried and disposed of in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said county.

SEC. 12. The registers' courts now in existence shall be abolished on the first day of January next succeeding the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 13. The General Assembly shall, at the next session after the adoption of this constitution, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution. The judges in commission when such designation shall be made shall continue during their unexpired terms judges of the new districts in which they reside. But when there shall be two judges residing in the same district, the president judge shall elect to which district he shall be assigned; and the additional law judge shall be assigned to the other district.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall, at the next succeeding session after each decennial census, and not oftener, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution.

SEC. 15. Judges learned in the law of any court of record holding commissions in force at the adoption of this constitution shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were commissioned, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. The Governor shall commission the president judge of the Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill Lebanon and Dauphin as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county for the unexpired term of his office.

SEC. 16. After the expiration of the term of any president judge of any Court of Common Pleas in commission at the adoption of this constitution, the judge of such court learned in the law and oldest in commission shall be the president judge thereof, and when two or more judges are elected at the same time in any judicial district they shall decide by lot which shall be president judge; but when the president judge of a court shall be re-elected he shall continue to be president judge of that court. Associate judges, not learned in the law, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be commissioned to hold their offices for the term of five years from the first day of January next after their election.

SEC. 17. The General Assembly at the first session after the adoption of this constitution shall fix and determine the compensation of the judges of the Supreme Court and of the judges of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth, and the provisions of the fifteenth section of the article on Legislation shall not be deemed inconsistent herewith. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid to any law judge of this Commonwealth now in commission.

SEC. 18. The Courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny shall be composed of the president judges of the district Court and Court of Common Pleas of said counties until their offices shall severally end, and of such other judges as may from time to time be selected.

For the purpose of first organization in Philadelphia the judges of the Court number one shall be Judges Allison, Pierce and Paxson; of the Court number two, Judges Hare, Mitchell and one other judge to be elected; of the Court number three, Judges Ludlow Finletter and Lynd, and of the Court number four, Judges Thayer, Briggs and one other judge to be elected.

The judge first named shall be the president judge of said courts respectively, and thereafter the president judge shall be the judge oldest in commission; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

The additional judges for Courts numbers two and four shall be voted for and elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution in the same manner as the two additional judges of the Supreme Court and they shall decide by lot to which court they shall belong. Their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 19. In the county of Allegheny, for the purpose of first organization under this constitution, the judges of the Court of Common Pleas at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be the judges of the Court number one, and the judges of the District Court at the same date shall be the judges of the Common Pleas number two.

The president judges of the Common Pleas and District Courts shall be president judges of said Courts number one and two respectively until their offices shall end, and thereafter the judge oldest in commission shall be president judge; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

SEC. 20. The organization of the Court of Common Pleas, under this constitution for the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, shall take effect on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and existing courts in said counties shall continue with their present powers and jurisdiction until that date; but no new suits shall be instituted in the Courts of Nisi Prius after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 21. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Nisi Prius, Court of Common Pleas, and District Court in Philadelphia shall be tried and disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas.—The records and dockets of said courts shall be transferred to the Prothonotary's office of said county.

SEC. 22. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Allegheny shall be tried and disposed of in the court number ONE; and the causes and proceedings pending in the District Court shall be tried and disposed of in the court number TWO.

SEC. 23. The Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia shall be first appointed by the judges of said court on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and the present Prothonotary of the District Court in said county shall be the Prothonotary of the said Court of Common Pleas until said date when his commission shall expire, and the present Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Philadelphia shall be the clerk of such court until the expiration of his present commission on the first Monday of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 24. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants (except Philadelphia) all aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their commissions, and at the election for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five one alderman shall be elected in each ward, as provided in this constitution.

SEC. 25. In Philadelphia magistrates in lieu of aldermen shall be chosen as required in this constitution at the election in said city for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April succeeding their election.

The terms of office of aldermen in said city, holding or entitled to commissions at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 26. All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and at the first election under it, shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 27. The seventh article of this constitution prescribing an oath of office, shall take effect on, and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 28. The terms of office of county commissioners and county auditors chosen prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which shall not have expired before the first Monday of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, shall expire on that day.

SEC. 29. All State, county, city, ward, borough, and township officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, whose compensation is not provided for by salaries alone, shall continue to receive the compensation allowed them by law until the expiration of their respective terms of office.

SEC. 30. All State and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when this constitution shall take effect, shall severally, within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath (or affirmation) to support this constitution.

SEC. 31. The General Assembly, at its first session, or as soon as may be after the adoption of this constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect.

SEC. 32. The ordinance passed by this convention, entitled "an ordinance for submitting the amended constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof," shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.

SEC. 33. The words "County Commissioners" wherever used in this constitution, and in any ordinance accompanying the same, shall be held to include the Commissioners for the city of Philadelphia.

Adopted at Philadelphia, on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

OFFICE OF
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, Nov 13, 1873.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the new Constitution, proposed to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection, as the same appears of record in this office.

M. S. QUAY.
Secretary of Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING.

Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

1. That the amended constitution prepared by this convention, be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed, the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days notice of said election by proclamation.

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county, a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instructions.—The commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many ballots of affirmative votes as there are voters in each county—and the same number of negative votes; and the said commissioners shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, returns circulars of instructions, and such other books and papers as may be necessary. The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "New Constitution," in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words: "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving negative votes the words "Against the New Constitution."

3. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution, then it shall be the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new constitution, then it shall be rejected and be null and void.

4. Five Commissioners of Election, viz: Edwin H. Fitler, Edward Browning, John P. Verree, Henry S. Hagert, and John O. James, are hereby appointed by this convention, who shall have direction of the election upon this amended constitution in the city of Philadelphia. The said commissioners shall be duly sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own number. It shall be the duty of said commissioners, or a majority of them and they shall have authority to make a registration of voters for the several election divisions of said city, and to furnish the lists so made to the election officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this ordinance to be used at the election; to appoint a judge and two inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instructions to the election officers regarding their duties in holding the election and in making returns thereof. No person shall serve as an election officer who would be disqualified under Section 15 Article 8, of the new constitution. The general return of the election in the said city shall be opened, computed and certified before the said commissioners, and with their approval—which approval shall be endorsed upon the return. They shall make report, directed to the president of this convention, of their official action under this ordinance and concerning the conduct of the said election within the said city.

The judges and inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and with like powers and duties to those of ordinary election officers. Each inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers in this Commonwealth. At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered shall be permitted to vote upon making proof of his right to the election officers, according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth. Return inspectors and their clerks and an hourly count of the votes shall be dispensed with, but overseers of election may be selected for any precinct by said election commissioners, whose duties and powers shall be the same as those of overseers of election in said city under existing election laws applicable thereto. Returns of the election shall be made in said city as in the case of an election for Governor, but a triplicate general return for said city shall be made out and forwarded to the president of this convention at Harrisburg, as is hereinafter provided in case of county returns.

5. In each of the counties of the Commonwealth, (except Philadelphia,) the returns of the election shall be made as in the case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall make out a triplicate county return and transmit the same, within five days after the election, directed to the president of this convention, at Harrisburg.

Done in convention this Third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JNO. H. WALKER, *President.*
D. L. IMBRIE, *Clerk.*

A true copy of ordinance of submission.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

REMEMBER

THE THIRD OF DECEMBER.

Those who propose investing, (and who does not?) in tickets for the

FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

Which comes off in Louisville on the 3d of December next, have no time to lose.

ONLY 60,000 TICKETS

Have been issued, and

12,000 CASH GIFTS,

Amounting to

$1,500,000.

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		17,500
10 Cash Gifts	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts	10,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts	50 each	550,000

WHOLE TICKETS, $50. COUPONS, (Tenths) $5

ELEVEN TICKETS FOR $500.

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It is recommended by regular Medical practitioners and a speedy cure guaranteed for Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Consumption and all Pulmonary Complaints, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia and Gout, Dysentary, Cholera-morbus, Cholera and all liver and bowel complaints. Kidney diseases and all affections of the Urinal Organs—perfectly harmless—free from Mineral or Alcoholic properties—pleasant to take and never known to fail—Price $1.00 per bottle. Full particulars with medical testimony and certificates sent on application. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 3, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

THE CUBAN PROBLEM.

What will be the ultimate result of the recent massacre of the *Virginius* captives is a problem that admits of no unnecessary delay in its final solution. The President and State Department, while diligently engaged in collecting all the material facts connected with that barbarous affair, have resolved to refer the question to Congress, with an urgent request for immediate action in the matter. That the precipitate action of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, without advice from the Government at Madrid, was unjustifiable, admits of no doubt, and even under instruction no international law or usages of war could justify the execution of the captives. If Spain has not admitted a state of war to exist on the island of Cuba, then the Virginius and her cargo and crew and passengers could not be contraband of war. The vessel had a perfect right to enter any port in the island unmolested. If war at the time was admitted, and declared, then the vessel and cargo were liable to seizure and confiscation, and the captives to be held as prisoners of war until peace was restored, then to be liberated, if not sooner exchanged, for prisoners held by the enemy.

But instead of this the victims were shot without instructions, and with all opportunities for ordering a stay of proceedings scrupulously closed!

There is a Providence in the destiny of nations. The Cuban patriots have been struggling for their rights, with fearful odds against them since the day when our own patriots framed and promulgated the "Declaration of Independence," and that too under a weight of oppression infinitely more inhuman and unjust than the burdens laid upon our forefathers. Do they deserve their independence and the rights of freemen any more than the patriots of 1776? France and Spain, in the name of humanity, gave us a helping hand, without which our cause would probably have met with no better success than that of our down-trodden neighbors. Have we discharged that obligation? If not we still owe it to the cause of humanity, and does not Providence now indicate a duty and an opportunity to liquidate the debt?

It is not always necessary or possible for nations to bind themselves to the rules of etiquette in international law. Unjustifiable barbarities call for interference in the name of humanity, and international law does not deny the right even of forcible intervention in behalf of human rights. After Turkish ferosity had reduced the 150,000 inhabitants of the beautiful island of Scio to a meagre remnant of 40,000 women and children, and reduced these to slavery, the wrath and strength of Europe compelled the Turk to recognize the independence of Greece. Are the long continued barbarities practiced upon the hapless Cubans less deserving of interference? Kennedy, the British officer representing England in Cuba in 1844, reports that not less than 3,000 white and colored inhabitants were put to death during the year, and their property was confiscated to the government. The history of Spanish rule in the island is one continued recital of similar cruelties and barbarous outrages against society, and all within a few hours sail of the seat of the American Government.

Congress and the country are prepared to meet this question on its merits. Poor Spain has her hands tied at home and is unable to rule or control her volunteers in Cuba, who as a mere pastime compel college students to be shot down by the half dozen, while Spanish officials in the island capture and massacre ships, crews and passengers in the most inhuman manner without instructions from Madrid.

We oppose fillibustering and precipitate action; but nothing short of the independence and annexation of Cuba will or can guarantee a cessation of inhuman barbarities in the island. And the sooner that consummation is announced the better will it be for civilization and for all parties concerned.

SHAME.—After what was proved against Guss, of the Huntingdon *Globe*, at the last session of the county courts, he should hide his face and retire. It was proved that a young lady named Pope, while on a visit to her sister at the Cassville Orphan's School, "was grossly insulted by the Principal, 'Professor' A. L. Guss, he having locked her in his office and after failing to carry out his designs, attempted to bribe her not to reveal the matter," and the Defendant in two other indictments, in which Guss was the Plaintiff, proposed to prove many other such dirty tricks, on the part of Guss, and the latter entered a discontinuance on the court records.—*Raftsman's Journal.*

☞ There is one clause in the New Constitution which will save thousands of dollars to the Commonwealth annually. It is the clause allowing the Governor to veto any one item in the Appropriation Bill. Heretofore this bill has been generally withheld until the last hours of the Session, and all manner of jobs were provided for in it, amounting, sometimes, to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the Governor would be compelled to sign it or the wheels of government would stop for want of legally appropriated funds. This little provision will save more, in three years, than will pay all the expenses of the Convention.

☞ If no other wholesome features were engrafted into the New Constitution then the article abolishing Special Legislation—the source of more corruption and political demoralization than any one thing known to our political system—it should be adopted. The Legislature would never remedy the evil in the world, by presenting an amendment to the Constitution. The remedy could only eminate from a Convention. Adopt it as a whole, and if there are any changes necessary we can vote directly upon them in the future.

☞ From and after New Year the subscription price of *Pomeroy's Democrat* will be reduced, thus placing it within reach of a larger constituency than ever before. Special inducements are offered for large clubs. While the price is reduced, the excellent features of the paper have not only been fully maintained, but in many respects greatly improved, and its promise for the future was never so good. During the eventful year of 1874, *Pomeroy's Democrat* will be one of the best papers in the country for the farmer and the laboring man. It will be the wittiest, boldest, newsiest, and most complete in every department.

☞ Now and then we hear a fellow growling about some particular feature of the New Constitution which he does not like, and threatening to vote against it because it contains such an (to him) obnoxious provision. He will admit that there are a hundred good things in it, but because it contains one or two bad provisions he proposes to destroy all the good. The rule of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in his lifetime, was to take the best that he could get, and look for more in the future. A little of this kind of philosophy would help some people amazingly.

☞ The Blair County *Radical* says that we gave as a reason why we supported the New Constitution "that it restored the taxation upon real estate." Is this, we would ask, a "fair, honest" statement of our position, or is it not "trifling with the people?" We are in favor of uniform taxation, whether it is for State or other purposes. And we cannot see the difference between raising revenue for the State as a State or County tax on real estate. It must be raised one way or the other. We are in favor of calling things by their right names.

Some people think that the expenses of the Commonwealth will be increased by the adoption of the New Constitution, owing to the increase of the members of the Legislature. This is a mistaken notion. The Sessions of the Legislature will be biennial—once in two years—and local legislation having been entirely done away with, its Sessions will be very brief.

☞ It is clear now, to the minds of all those who have closely examined the matter, that the New Constitution does not restore the State taxes on real estate.

News and Notes from Washington.

Assembling of Congress—Improvements in the Capitol—Work of the Session—The Cuban Question—Peaceable Annexation—The State of the Union—Returning Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1873.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The first Session of the Forty-third Congress will commence at 12 o'clock to-day. Members have been arriving and looking up winter quarters for a week past. Both halls of Congress have been thoroughly renovated. New carpets and desks have been put in their places. The number of desks in the House has been increased to accommodate the larger number of representatives, and other important improvements have been made in the halls of the House and in the Senate Chamber.

The Cuban question commands very general and commanding attention among members of Congress, and not a few of them are looking up the statistics of trade and commerce between that country and the United States under a settled impression that no settlement of the vexed question of our future relations with Spain and her Cuban Colony can be arrived at short of the adoption of the island as a State in the Union. There is, however, a strong sympathy with Castelar and the cause of republicanism in Spain, and an earnest desire not to cramp his energies in the good work to which he is so earnestly devoting all his energies. The whole question will be thoroughly canvassed in Congress and a decision will, it is believed, be arrived at in which justice will be done to the poor down-trodden and tax-burdened Cubans, without offering any injustice to the imperial claims upon their colonial possessions.

WORK IN CONGRESS.

The present will undoubtedly be a busy and an earnest one. There are a large number of very important practical measures to be met and disposed of. The recent disarrangement of our industrial interests will call for legislation in reference to our banking system. The present tariff in its relation to the revenues, will require some consideration and perhaps modification. The tax on liquors and tobacco, too, as an internal revenue measure, may be increased. A system of Government Savings Banks, in connection with the post-offices throughout the country, will be proposed at an early day; and measures will, no doubt, be adopted to put these banks in operation.

The subject of cheap transportation will receive serious consideration. The whole question will be presented with a fund of information gathered by the committee in charge of the matter, which will enable Congress to act with confidence. This question will not however be debated until after the holidays. But important results are anticipated, and in that your correspondent has reason to believe that the country will not be disappointed.

One of the ruling principles in the policy of the Forty-third Congress will be a resolute determination to husband the revenues in every possible manner, and many of those who come seeking appropriations for local improvements will go away disappointed in their expectations. The usual appropriations will be pared down wherever a dollar can be saved; and economy will be carried out as rigidly as the interests of the country will permit. An impression seems to prevail pretty generally that an effort will be made to reduce the pay of Congressmen to $5,000, with mileage at the actual cost of travel.

RETURNING PROSPERITY.

Members speak very confidently and encouragingly in reference to the prospects of an early return of our usual prosperity. Many of the manufacturers and other enterprises that had suspended work are again in operation. It is claimed that if operatives and workmen would consent to a moderate reduction of wages in accordance with the shrinkage in values, all those industrial interests would soon be in full operation; and the sooner this reasonable necessity is complied with the better it will be for the parties more immediately interested and for the country generally.

N. H. P.

Tweed in the Penitentiary.

NEW YORK, November 30.—After being taken to Blackwell's island yesterday Tweed was asked the usual questions by the recording clerk to which he answered that he was aged fifty years, occupation a statesman, no religion. But as his family are protestant he was entered as a protestant. He weighs 263 pounds. He was taken to the bath, then had his head shaved in penitentiary style and was arrayed in the full striped uniform. He had two letters from New York city physicians recommending that he be placed in the hospital, but after an examination by the penitentiary physicians he was remanded to a common cell like all other felons and numbered thirty-four. The jacket given him to wear is known as the penitentiary as a larceny jacket. His son stayed by him untill he was led away to his cell, when he and a few friends and reporters left the island.

The time is probably far distant when Spain will be sufficiently educated and free from superstition to admit of a republic in anything more than name. Property and life must become sacred to a country before it can maintain self-government.

Address of the Bar of Huntingdon County, in Favor of the Adoption of the New Constitution.

The undersigned members of the Bar of Huntingdon county, feeling it to be our duty to take some action in regard to the election to be held on Tuesday, the 16th day of December, upon the adoption or rejection of the New Constitution, have concluded to make a brief appeal to the voters of our county in its favor. We do not propose either to set forth its advantages, or to argue the few objections that have been made against it, but believing as we do that the New Constitution, as a whole, contains so much that is good and salutary, that it will guarantee to the people many and great reforms which they have long desired and hoped for; and protect them from enormous and growing evils, against which the best men of all parties have lifted up their voices for years. We earnestly appeal to our friends, neighbors and fellow-citizens to attend the election and cast a solid and united vote in its favor. Though this Constitution is not perfect in all its details, yet it contains so much that is really excellent that we are convinced it can only be lost by the apathy and indifference of our people. If any are inclined to neglect this election we would beg them to remember, that if this instrument is rejected it will, in all probability, be many years before they will have another opportunity of securing to themselves those rights and that protection now within their reach. The mistakes of ordinary elections may usually be corrected in a year or two, but neglect or indifference in this matter may entail wrong, and prevent reform, for generations to come.

With regard to the principal objections urged against particular sections of the New Constitution we desire briefly to express our opinion, as follows:

First, *That the New Constitution, if adopted, will not revive the State tax upon real estate.* On the other hand, by requiring uniform taxation of a great mass of property which is now exempted by special laws, the burden of taxation will be lightened, by imposing it equally upon all.

Second, *The increase of members of the Legislature will not materially—if at all—increase the expense of the Legislature*, for it should be remembered that the Constitution does not double the number of Legislators, and that they will meet only once in two years instead of annually unless specially convened by the Governor in case of emergency, and special legislation being entirely prohibited, the cost of public printing, and other incidental expenses of the Legislature will be greatly reduced.

Third, *The numbering of tickets will not destroy the secrecy of the ballot*, as the election officers are sworn to secrecy and there can be no publicity except in cases of contested elections, and in such cases this provision will prove a most practical and effective method of preventing and detecting fraud.

It is therefore, in our judgment, for the best interests of the people at large that this Constitution should be adopted, believing it to be infinitely better than the Constitution now in force, and that it will be far easier to correct by amendment in the usual way, anything needing correction, than to secure again the precious rights which would be thrown away by its rejection.

Wm. P. Orbison,
D. Blair,
William Dorris,
Theo. H. Cremer,
Sam'l T. Brown,
Jno. M. Bailey,
John W. Mattern,
K. Allen Lovell,
Mord. B. Massey,
J. R. Simpson,
G. B. Armitage,
M. M. McNeil,
S. E. Fleming,
J. Sylvanus Blair,
J. Hall Musser,
D. Caldwell,
J. C. Jackson,
L. S. Geissinger,
J. F. Schock,
W. A. Fleming,
E. S. McMurtrie,
T. W. Myton,
Milton S. Lytle,
J. R. Durborrow,
R. Bruce Petriken.

The Cuban Question--Our Diplomatic Negctiations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—On Wednesday there was a positive conviction in administration circles, based upon private and unofficial information from Madrid, that our troubles with Spain had been satisfactorily adjusted by means of diplomacy, and the last extremity of vindicating the insult to our flag by resorting to war thereby happily averted.

Quite unexpectedly to our authorities the promised order to release the Virginius and the surviving prisoners was not forthcoming, and so the question assumed a more serious aspect than ever, in view of the fact that the time given to the Spanish government to comply with our demand had expired. The situation, so far as can be ascertained by careful inquiry to-day, is about as follows:

President Castelar, on the 25th or 26th, consented to surrender the Virginius and the prisoners to the American authorities and make the necessary apology for her unlawful seizure. Before acting officially in the matter, by transmitting orders to the captain general of Cuba, certain contemplated acts of hostility to the present ministry and government became known, and led to a reconsideration of the action determined upon and a request to our government for a further extension of time in which to give a positive answer to the demand for the surrender of the vessel and paisoners.

Our authorities here became satisfied that to compel an answer now would be to bring destruction to the republic of Spain, so a temporary delay was granted. The negotiations between the two countries have not been broken off, and are not likely to be from present appearances. These still continue and assurances are held out that a favorable termination will be reached in a very few days.

A member of the cabinet, who is thoroughly informed as to all the facts, said to your correspondent to-day that while President Castelar had indicated his willingness to surrender the Virginius and make full apology for her capture, to do so now, in the present critical condition of affairs in Spain' would be fatal to the republic and undoubtedly lead to war between the United States and the government which would succeed Castelar.

The question now is merely whether we shall bring about this state of affairs or wait patiently a few days until Castelar can so strengthen his own government as to be able to put down any attempted revolution which would follow his giving up the Virginius to the American authorities.

There is a story circulated to-day among high officials that Minister Sickles has retarded matters somewhat by indiscreet utterances, and that he is anxious to demand his passports, and to see war between the two nations. Much excitement exists throughout the city in consequence of the newspapea offices displaying bulletins of a sensational character having no foundation.

WASHINGTON, Nov 28.—The cabinet was in session two hours and a half to-day, giving earnest attention to the questions pending between the United States and Spain. It was remarked by a cabinet officer after the adjournment that the businass was in such a condition that a single telegram on either side might change the whole course of proceedings. To-night it can be confidentially said that the question has assumed a more favorable aspect than it bore this morning, and that there are strong reasons for expecting results entirely satisfactory; and it can be added on the same competent authority that although nothing has as yet been reduced to precise terms, the situation is very hopeful.

NEW YORK, November 28.—A letter from Havana says the people there would refuse to allow any order from Madrid to deliver up the Virginius or make other reparation for her seizure and the execution of her crew to be carried out. Preparations for defense are being actively pushed forward, and guns are being mounted at all suitable points. Advertisements appear in different papers for an unlimited number of laborers to work in arsenals, and the volunteers have orders to drill two or three times a week.

The Voz de Cuba says, in regard to the report from Washington that Castelar has telegraphed the captain general to execute no more of the Virginius prisoners: "It cannot be true, since the sentences have been imposed by a tribunal of justice in accordance with our laws. The executive of the Spanish republic has not a sufficient power to issue such an absurd order." It says the captain general of the island in order to extinguish the rebellion has power to impose the death penalty on any one taken in acts of treason or force against the government, and asks: "How then would the executive of the Spanish republic dare to govern in contravention of law and override justice, exposing his authority to contempt merely to please certain foreign pirates?"

The United States and Spain.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The negotiations between the United States and Spain with regard to the questions growing out of the capture of the Virginius were brought to a conclusion to-day. Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo having agreed and signed a protocol, which the latter soon telegraphed to his government. As conflicting statements have appeared in the newspapers regarding the intelligence received last night and also to-day, it can now be publicly stated that the terms are substantially as follows:

First—The immediate delivery to the United States of the ship Virginius and all the surviving prisoners and crew.

Second—A salute to our flag on December 25th next, unless in the meantime Spain shall satisfy the United States that the American flag was improperly carried on that vessel, and further that she had no right to the American flag nor to American papers. In this event the salute is to be spontaneously withdrawn and Spain is to formally disclaim any intentional indignity to the flag in the acts committed by Spain against the Virginius.

Third—If it shall be thus shown that the Virginius had no right to carry the American flag and papers, the United States will institute proceedings against the vessel, and the surviving parties who have violated the laws of the United States, and Spain guarantees to institute proceedings against any of her authorities who may have violated either the law or treaty stipulations.

Fourth—The matter of reclamations for damages is referred for further consideration.

In addition to this action, it can also be positively stated that within the next two days Secretary Fish and the Spanish minister will determine the port at which the Virginius and the surviving passengers and crew shall be delivered to the United States. The words "immediate release," as applicable to the release of the Virginius and the surviving passengers and crew, implies of course a reasonable time for its execution, as some days must elapse before Havana and Santiago de Cuba can be reached. This agreement is regarded in certain official quarters as covering all the points of our original demands, though in a modified form, while it is considered respectful and honorable to both countries. The fixing of December 25 as the time for saluting our flag is to allow the necessary opportunity to Spain to show that the Virginius improperly carried the American flag and papers. There is a sensible relief in all quarters that the negotiation has thus speedily ended. Both Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo have for two weeks past been engaged in producing this result, on which they receive the congratulations of their respective friends.

A Convention.

A couple of communications have appeared in the *Morning Tribune* urging the necessity of a Stay Law to relieve the present and prospective disstress to business men, and in fact to all classes. An extra session of the Legislature was suggested, but that would seem to be unnecessary, since the regular session will convene on the first Tuesday in January, and an extra session could not be convened much short of that time. Another proposition brought forward is the holding of a convention at Harrisburg, to be composed of the business men of the State, for the purpose of taking into consideration of the present financial condition of the country, and the impending distress of the laboring and manufacturing interests, and to devise such means of relief as will cause a speedy resumption of business. Congress will meet on the first Monday of December, and it is desirable to hold the proposed convention upon the same week, so that Congress may have some indications of the stagnation of the business, and the determination of the people to have relief. Every city and county should send delegates.

Harrisburg having been named as the place and the first Tuesday of December as the day, action should be taken at once, and each community see to it that men acquainted with the business affairs and wants of the community they represent are selected. Let there be no visionary plans proposed, but something that will be practical, speedy and permanent.

By reference to a call for a public meeting which will be found in another column, it will be seen that our people are ready to aid in any movement looking to relief. While our condition may not be so bad as that of any other communities, at this time, our business men are alive to the issues likely to be forced upon them, and they wish to avert disasters to themselves which would be likely to carry distress to others.

We hope the press of the country will favor the calling of such a convention, and urge the immediate election of delegates. No harm can come of it, even if no good should be accomplished. But we think the men who would most likely be sent as delegates will be too earnest, and feel too deeply the exigencies of the hour, to waste time or health in idle talk. Action is the word.—*Altoona Tribune.*

What has Been Demanded of Spain?

The demands made upon Spain by President Grant are reported in the form of a Madrid despatch in the *Herald*, as follows:

> "I. The restoration of the Virginius.
> "II. The release of the surviving prisoners.
> "III. Indemnity for the families of the men murdered.
> "IV. The punishment of the murderers; and,
> "V. A satisfactory guarantee against future outrages in Cuba."

The *World* and *Tribune*, however, in their Washington correspondence, state the case differently. Here are the demands according to the *World*:

> "I. The surrender of the Virginius.
> "II. That the surviving members of the crew must be restored.
> "III. Suitable indemnity to be made to the families of those slain."

And here is the statement of the *Tribune*:

> "I. The release of the survivors of the crew and passengers of the Virginius.
> "II. The release of the ship.
> "III. Ample apology to the Government and provision for the families of the murdered men."

It will be seen that the three journals substantially agree in respect to the first three points, while the *Herald* adds two others, namely, the punishment of the murderers and satisfactory guarantees against future outrages in Cuba.

Which of these three statements is the most accurate we do not undertake to say; but the most comprehensive of them and the most worthy of the occasion is that propounded in the *Herald*. There can be no adequate reparation for the outrage committed in the case of the Virginius without punishment of the murderers who slaughtered the men found on board; nor can there be any suitable conclusion of the affair without any effective guarantees against the commission of any further outrages by Spaniards or volunteers upon American citizens in Cuba.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Miscellaneous News Items.

Ripe strawberries, grown in in the air, are the luxury in Mobile.

The music in one of the New York churches is said to cost fifteen thousand dollars a year.

A kit of burglars' tools was raffled for the benefit of a Chicago widow. She realized $85 thereby.

Our Kansas exchanges bring sad accounts of the ravages of prairie fires in various portions of that State.

For the first time since the war fashionable ladies now wear *cleaned* kid gloves, one of the results of the panic.

California papers report that Wells, Fargo & Co., have imported bloodhounds to use in hunting stage robbers.

Sitka, the capital of Alaska, is in trouble. It has a public debt of $150, and only seventy-five cents in the public fund.

Six comets have been discovered by the astronomers since April 3, and it has not been a particularly good year for comets either.

We notice as one of the signs of the times that a great many people are advertising their diamond pins and rings for sale in the papers.

After all the turmoil in Mexico over the Pacific railroads concessions, it is reported that both the American contesting interests have been defeated.

The scarcity of "rocks" produced by the panic has extended to Wyoming, where an artesian well has been sunk 820 feet without reaching a single stone.

An unsophisticated Western contemporary copies, under the head of "sporting news," the anouncement that "the Colts of Hartford are running on full time."

The constitutionality of the Maryland State tax on national bank shares is on trial at Baltimore, the Merchant's and Farmer's National Bank being defendant.

War stock is on the decline. Old uniforms are at a discount. Flint-locks no longer command a premium. The fever is declining. Patience is good for patients.

A New York paper says that Boss Tweed has a good deal of magnetism.—Perhaps that's the reason why the city during his reign was so hghly "charged."

The Governor of Texas has issued a proclamation authorizing the organization of volunteer companies for protection against the Indians in the northwestern counties.

The New York associated banks gained nearly five millions in legal tenders last week, and money promises to be steadily more plenty than is seen in the last week's increase.

During the season of Congress, Washington uses about one million feet of gas daily. During the summer about four hundred thousand feet. No sarcasm is intended.

While it is, to say ths least, uncertain what the next Congress may do, it is reasonably certain that it will not undertake any scheme for enriching itself at the public expense.

Mexico is now moving forward with precision in the paths of peace, having adopted progressive amendments to her Constitution and retired from revolutionary business.

The school teachers in St. Louis have not been paid their salaries since the Summer vacation, and the sixty-day certificates which they received in lieu of it, they are unable to get cashed.

The mills and manufacturing establishments in the Eastern section of the country are resuming work on full time, and the hearts of thousands of operatives are gladdened thereby.

It is calculated on pretty good data that the diminution in railway construction alone will be sufficient to throw 100.000 men out of employment in the United States during the year.

Some of the Canadian papers, notably, *The Toronto Globe* and *Hamilton Spectator*, are becoming very audacious and un-British in their comments on affairs and institutions in the mother country.

There is said to be available land in California to support ten millions of people; and there seems to be no land in the world which is so fruitful. The grain fields are among the marvels of the world.

Special Notices.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE 19th CENTURY.

Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk-Cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. (The only medicine of the kind in the world.) A substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price $1 per bottle. Also, Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier, which differs from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "General Debility," "Lost Vitality," and "Broken-down Constitutions," I "challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by S. S. SMITH & SON, Druggist,
Sole Agents No. 616 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
DR. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor,
161 Chambers St., New York.
Nov.5,1873-6mos.

CUT THIS OUT.

IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Diseases, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist and get a sample bottle free of charge, or a regular size for 75 cents.

G. G. GREEN, Woodbury, N. J.
Aug.20,1873-1y.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, AND FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-1y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it its true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, posionous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rhumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. 'White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
Oct.15,1873-1y.

GREAT DISCOVERY! E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE of IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.
July23-4t.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE

and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.
Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-1y.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

July16,1873-1y.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTFRS.

It is over thirty years since this celebrated remedy was introduced to the American Public. During this time it has performed hundreds and thousands of the most astonishing cures, and its reputation and sale have now reached a point that far surpasses any remedy of the present or past ages. It has required this great reputation, not by a system of puffiing, but by the actual merit of the article itself. If you are afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is recommended, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, or disorder of the Digestive Organs, it will not fail to sustain its reputation in your case. It is not an alcoholic drink, but a pure Medicinal Bitters that will do you good. For sale by all Druggists. Be sure you get "Hoofland's German Bitters." Johnston, Holloway & Co., Proprietors, 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873eow7m.No.4

New To-Day.

FOR RENT.

The undersigned will rent two Houses, a Blacksmith Shop and a Wagonmaker Shop, situated at Shaver's Creek Bridge, in West township, from the first of April next. This is one of the best stands in the county. Address

HENRY DAVIS, Sr.,
dec.3] Cottage P. O.

VALUABLE LOT AND HOUSE FOR SALE.

In view of the erection of the New Academy Building, containing two large school rooms besides the main Academy Hall. The owners of the private school building and lot, fronting on Court House Square, have concluded to offer it for sale.

The lot is number 135, fronting 50 feet on Washington and 50 feet on Mifflin streets, 200 feet in depth, giving two very desirable fronts for buildiug purposes. There is a New Brick School Building on the lot 30x35 so placed that a large front building can be added to it if desired. The lot affords ample room for four dwelling houses, and the location is excellent. The property will be sold, at Public Sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1873,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., and possession given on the first day of April 1874.

TERMS OF SALE.—Two hundred dollars to be paid when the property is struck down, and the balance of one-third of the purchase money on the 1st day of April 1874, the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest from the first day of April 1874, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage.

For further particulars, apply to

R. A. MILLER,
SAM'L T. BROWN.
Dec.3,'73-2t.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

[*Estate of DIXON HALL, dec'd.*]

Notice to Mary Harnes, intermarried with James Harnes, of Petroleum Centre, Pa.; Catharine Lewis, intermarried with Albert Lewis, of Parker's Landing, Pa.; Richard Hall, of Lagrange Furnace, Stewart county, Tennessee; Wm. Henry Gilbert, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Mary Ann Gilbert, married to Joseph Reed, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; David Gilbert, Richard Gilbert, Thomas Gilbert, Pleasant Hill, Missouri: Take notice, that at an Orphans' Court held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 10th day of November, A. D.. 1873, before the Honorable John Dean, Esq., President, and David Clarkson and Anthony J. Beaver, Esquires, his Associates: On motion of E. S. McMurtrie the Court awarded a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Dixon Hall, late of Brady township, deceased, to appear in Court, on the second Monday of January next, (1874,) then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold. And ordered that to all persons interested, notice be given personally or by writing left at their place of abode residing within the county, and to all residing out of the county, by publication in one newspaper and a copy directed to their nearest Post Office address, at least ten days prior to the said second Monday of January next.

Certified from the Record under seal of said Court this 24th day of November, A. D. 1873.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
Huntingdon, Dec. 3, 1873.-4t

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

[*Estate of MATTHEW TRUMAN, dec'd.*]

Notice to Peter Carlisle and William Carlisle, whose post office address is unknown to petitioner, being the children of a deceased sister Peggy, who intermarried with —— Carlisle, both of whom are now dead, and three other nephews, Levi Pye, whose post office address is Clear Springs, Washington county, Md.; Samuel Pye, whose post office address is Indian Springs, Washington county, Md.; Jonathan Pye, whose post office address is not known: Take notice that at an Orphans' Court held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 10th day of November, A. D. 1873, before the Honorable John Dean, Esq., President, and David Clarkson and Anthony J. Beaver, Esquires, his Associates: On motion of Lovell & Musser the Court awarded a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Matthew Truman, late of Tod township, deceased, to appear in Court, on the second Monday of January next, (1874,) then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold. And ordered that to all persons interested, notice be given personally or by writing left at their place of abode residing within the county, and to all residing out of the county, by publication in one or more newspapers, and a copy directed to their nearest post office address, at least ten days prior to the said second Monday of January next.

Certified from the Record under seal of said Court this 24th day of November, A. D. 1873.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
Huntingdon, Dec. 3, 1873.-4t

New To-Day.

FOR RENT.

Three or four rooms in a first-class brick building, adjoining a well kept Boarding House, on the business part of Penn street. These rooms are suitable for Store, Office, Society or Lodging rooms. Will be rented separately or together.

Apply soon at JAMES A. BROWN'S
CARPET STORE, 525½ Penn street,
Dec.3,1873-3mos.] Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR SALE.

A judgment obtained before Esquire Young, for $99.99, against Messrs. Knode & Philips, of Alexandria, Pa., upon which a stay of nine months has been taken.

Apply to C. WEIRICK, Alexandria, Pa.
Dec.3,'73-to July 1,'74.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1874.

200 pages; 500 Engravings, and Colored Plate. Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First number for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price.

Address, JAMES VICK,
Dec.3,1873. Rochester, N. Y.

THE INDEPENDENT.

An Unsectarian Religious Weekly. Thirty-two Pages, size of "Harper's Weekly."

As in the past, The Independent will continue in the future to be the largest and by far the best religious weekly published in the world. A large number of the first writers in America and Europe are regular contributors. It has departments devoted to Religion, Literature, Poetry, Science, Missions, Sunday Schools (explanations and comments upon the International Series of Sunday School Lessons), Education, Ministerial Register, Editorials, Editorial Notes, Young and Old, Commercial Interests, Dry Goods (with latest and most correct quotations), Market Reviews (comprising latest quotations of Groceries, Country Produce, General Markets, etc., etc.), Finance, Insurance, and the Farm and Garden; making it by far the best paper for the clergyman, business men, and family.

Its Premium List is extensive and liberal.

Our New Premium for 1874 is an elegant Chromo, entitled "Memories of Childhood" from an original Oil painting by the world re-nowned artist, F. B. Carpenter, which was painted expressly for *The Independent*.

☞We also offer the beautiful Chromos "Good-night Frolic" and "So Tired"; also Steel Engravings of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation," "Authors of the United States," "President Grant," "Vice-President Wilson," and "Edwin M. Stanton, late Secretary of War."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Only $3.00 per year, including the Chromos "Good-night Frolic" and "So Tired," unmounted; or "Memories of Childhood," unmounted; or the Steel Engraving, "Grant and Wilson," or "Edwin M. Stanton."

$3.25 per year—Chromos "Good-night Frolic" and "So Tired," mounted on binders-board; or "Memories of Childhood," mounted on canvass, rolled, ready for framing; or Steel Engraving "First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation," or "Authors of the United States."

$3.50 per year—Chromos "Good-night Frolic" and "So Tired," mounted on stretchers.

$9.00 and 3 New Subscribers—the "Providence Wringer."

Agents Wanted.—Exclusive Territory Given.—Large Commissions Offered.

Send for sample copy, with full List of Premiums and inducements to Agents. SUBSCRIBE NOW! Remittances to be sent to

HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher,
No. 3 Park Place, New York.
P. O. Box 2787.

'74 THE PATRIOT '74

THE HARRISBURG

WEEKLY PATRIOT

contains more reading matter than any other newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its literary excellence is unquestioned, and as a vehicle of State News it is unsurpassed. During the session of the Legislature it will prove especially interesting on account of its full reports of the proceedings of that body.

TERMS:

1 copy, one year	$2 00
1 copy, during session of Legislature.	75
4 copies, one year, each	1 75
10 " " " "	1 50
20 " " " "	1 25
50 " " " "	1 00

A copy, free for one year, to any person sending a club of ten or more.

THE DAILY PATRIOT

The only first-class newspaper in Central Pennsylvania, and the only paper at Harrisburg which receives Associated Press Telegrams, $7 00 per annum. During session of the Legislature $2 00. ☞ All subscriptions to Daily and Weekly must be paid in advance. Address,

PATRIOT,
Dec.3-3t. Harrisburg, Pa.

CUSHING'S MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rules of proceeding and debate in deliberate assemblies. An indispensable hand-book for every member of a deliberative body, and the authority in all the States.

"The most authoritative expounder of American parliamentary law."—Chas. Sumner.

Price 65 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address THOMPSON, BROWN & CO., Boston, Mass.

"TRUE TO NATURE."

This First-class Chromo will be given to every subscrber to

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1874

Whether to a Single Subscriber for Three Dollars, or in a Club of Six, for Fourteen Dollars.

Address L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Cor. Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ See Terms in Lady's Book for other Clubs. ☜

TAKES ON SIGHT. Last and BEST

Combination for Canvassers, Agents and Salesmen!—Henry Ward Beecher's family newspaper gives every subscriber a pair of the largest and finest OLEOGRAPHS—two most attractive subjects, that "take" on sight—painted by Mrs. Anderson, as contrasts and companions for her "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep." Agents have IMMENSE SUCCESS: call it the "best business ever offered canvassers." We furnish the lightest and handsomest outfit, and pay very high commissions. Each subscriber receives without delay two beautiful pictures, which are ready for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. The paper itself stands peerless among family journals, being so popular that of its class it has the largest circulation in the world! Employs the best literary talent. Edward Eggleston's serial story is just beginning; back chapters supplied to each subscriber. Mrs. Stowe's long expected sequel to "My Wife and I" begins in the new year. Any one wishing a good salary or independent business, should send for circulars and terms to J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati or San Francisco. AGENTS WANTED.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

A WEEKLY PAPER FOR

YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE FAMILY.

THE COMPANION aims to be a favorite in every family—looked for eagerly by the young folks, and read with interest by the older. Its purpose is to interest while it amuses; to be judicious, practical, sensible; and to have really permanent worth, while it attracts for the hour.

It is handsomely illustrated, and has for contributors some of the most attractive writers in the country. Among these are:

EDWARD EGGLESTON,
PROF. JAMES DEMILLE,
LOUISA M. ALCOTT,
REBECCA H. DAVIS,
C. W. FLANDERS,
S. S. ROBBINS,
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LOUISE C. MOULTON,
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Its readings is adapted to the old and young, is very varied in its character, sprightly and entertaining. It gives Stories of Adventure, Letters of Travel, Editorials upon Current Topics, Historical Articles, Biographical Sketches, Religious Articles, Stories of Home and School Life, Tales, Poetry, Selections for Declamation, Anecdotes, Puzzles, Facts and Incidents.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1.50. Specimen copies sent free. Address

PERRY, MASON & CO.,
41 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

FIRESIDE HINGE CONE BURNER FOR SUN CHIMNEYS, made by PLUME & ATWOOD, produces the largest light. Can be used on any coal oil lamp. For sale by all lamp dealers.

WOMEN MEN, Girls and Boys wanted to sell our French and American Jewelry, Books, Games, &c., in their own localities. No capital needed. Catalogue, Terms, &c., sent free. P. O. FICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$18 a day guaranteed to Agents. Address G. M. SULLIVAN & CO., No. 8, St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

HORRIBLE!

I suffered with Catarrh thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy. Will send receipt, postage free, to all afflicted. Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 176, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dicember 3, 1873-4t.

New Advertisements.

250 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE,

At $50 per Lot—Three Year Payments!

These lots lie within 300 hundred yards of the new school house in West Huntingdon; fronting 50 feet on Brady street and running back 150 feet to a 20 foot alley.

Also, ground by the Acre, for building purposes, for sale. Inquire of

E. C. SUMMERS.
Huntingdon, Nov. 26, '73-1y

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of SARAH LUDEN, deceased.*]

Letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah Luden, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to me, or in my absence to Samuel T. Brown, esq., my attorney in fact, at Huntingdon, Pa.

MARGARET RUSSELL,
Nov.26,1873. Executrix.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of JOS. C. SHOEMAKER, dec'd.*]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Joseph C. Shoemaker, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELISHA SHOEMAKER,
nov.26,'73.] Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of PERRY P. STEEVER, dec'd.*]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Huntingdon county, on the estate of Perry P. Stever, late of Cass township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WALTER C. STEVER,
Cassville, P. O.
EPHRAIM CHILCOTT,
nov26-6t. Colfax, P. O.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[*Estate of BENJ. BEERS, dec'd.*]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned, Trustee, will expose to sale, on the premises,

On THURSDAY, December 18, 1873,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate of Benjamin Beers, late of Cromwell township, dec'd., to wit:

No. 1. All that certain tract of land, situate in Cromwell township, county aforesaid, adjoining lands of John B. Shenefelt, Thomas E. Orbison, Ritters' heirs, and others, containing 249 ACRES, 60 PERCHES and allowance, more or less, and having thereon erected THREE LOG DWELLINGS, one LOG BARN and a STABLE, and having thereon a good Orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees; about 200 Acres being cleared and excellent *farm land*, and 50 Acres well timbered.

No. 2. All that certain tract of TIMBER LAND, adjoining the above described tract, containing 47 ACRES, 131 PERCHES, and allowance, more or less, and covered with pine, oak and chestnut timber.

No. 3. All that certain tract of TIMBER LAND, adjoining No. 1, containing 23 ACRES, 124 PERCHES, and allowance, more or less, and covered with oak, pine and chestnut timber.

The above lands are located about one mile from Orbisonia, on the East Broad Top Railroad, are near a good market, and in a good community. They border on the Aughwick Creek, and are well watered. They are supposed to contain ORE.

TERMS.—One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond of the purchaser.

ABRAM MILLER,
nov.26,'73-3t] Trustee.

I X L ALL OTHERS!

The Great American Fire and Waterproof Paint now takes the lead. One dollar saved is worth two earned. Everybody wants to make money, and now is the time to save it by the use of the American Fire and Waterproof Paint.

In offering this invention to a discriminating public we will say, that probably there has never been an article offered that pleases the masses, and is received with such general favor as this. It interests every one of all classes and locations in life. The farmer, mechanic, merchant and speculator alike are interested, from the fact that it costs a mere trifle. Its cost is not quite half of that of ordinary paint, and is guaranteed to be waterproof and fireproof unless subject to intense heat. It is used a great deal on roofs, and is proof against sparks falling from the burning of chimneys, &c., and will preserve a roof of common shingles, in good shape, one hundred years, if applied properly once in five years, and makes them tight and sound, doing away with all leakage and all trouble arising from that source. The use of this paint is not limited to any surface, it can be used on brick, stone or wood. It forms a cement on brick, so, by the exposure of the weather there will be no crumbling of the brick.

The cost of this on the roughest surface will not probably exceed $2 to the 100 square feet, and when the surface is smooth the cost is proportionately less. Renew the coating once in five years, and the building will be kept in a sound condition. It will save money to all who use it, and as a safeguard against fire and water it has no equal.

This paint is circulated only by individual rights, allowing them the privilege to use it on their premises, and is sold only by authorized agents. The price of a single right is $2, which is within the reach of all classes of people. The ingredients for making the paint can be got in any country store. The right gives full instructions how to make and use the paint.

I am also Agent for the Butter Compound, the Washing Compound, the Peerless Enamel, European Spavin Cure, and the Honey Compound.

For further particulars, address the undersigned at Shirleysburg, Pa.

LEWIS M. ROBISON,
Authorized Agent for Huntingdon co.
Nov. 26, 1873.-3mos.

PUBLIC SALE.

The ROCKHILL IRON and COAL COMPANY will offer at Public Outcry, at Rockhill Furnace, Huntingdon county, Pa., on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1873,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following personal property, to wit:

TWENTY-THREE MULES, with HARNESS complete part of which was brought new last Spring

THREE HEAVY WAGONS,

THREE ORE BEDS, THREE COAL BEDS,

TWO CARTS,

A lot of Wheels, Singletrees, Doubletrees and Spreaders, Also: One Vise, One Bellows, One Anvil, Fire Tools, Shoeing Tools, Tongs, Hammers, Grindstones, Dust Hoes, Shovels, Rakes, Baskets, etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums exceeding Twenty Dollars and less than Seventy-Five Dollars, nine months credit, and all sums in excess of Seventy-five Dollars, one year. All notes must have approved security.

Trains on the E. B. T. Railroad make connection at Mount Union with the principal Way Passenger Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, thus affording favorable opportunities for persons wishing to attend from a distance.

C. CONSTABLE,
nov.19,-ts] Superintendent.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CHILDREN.

ST. NICHOLAS HAS COME!

CHRISTMAS comes but once a year, but ST. NICHOLAS, the beautiful new Magazine for Girls and Boys, just published by Scribner & Co., of New York, comes every month. It is full of good things, Pictures, Stories, Talks with Children, Historical Sketches, Fairy Tales, Nursery Rhymes, Jingles, Puzzles, etc.

There are two Serial Stories, "What Might Have Been Expected," a Story for Boys, already commenced by Frank R. Stockton, one of the best writers for Children in the country. The scene is laid in Virginia. The Boy Hero has started out with a gun on his shoulder, and you may be sure there will be no end of Fun and Adventure. The other is a story for Girls. "Nimbo's Troubles," by Olive Thorne (Mrs. Harriet M. Miller), to begin in January. The Editors say:—"It is a good strong helpful story of Girl Life, and will be full of interest for both girls and boys. We are not sure but that the boys will like the girls' story the best, and the girls be most delighted with that written for the boys."

Then there is Jack-in-the-Pulpit who tells the children the most curious things they ever heard.

ST. NICHOLAS has already won the hearts of the young-folks who are eagerly expecting the next number. The Publishers have issued a very amusing picture, entiled "Little Children Crying for St. Nicholas."

It is the most beautiful Magazine ever issued, and it has a hundred delightful suggestions for the Little-Folks. Indeed you find in its pages something for all, from Grandpapa and Grandmama to the Baby.

The Publishers say, they mean to make it just as good and helpful to the children as they can. They want 100,000 children made happy by St. Nicholas before the holidays. Price $3.00 a year—One Price to all. St. Nicholas is for sale by all News Dealers and Subscriptions are received by all Booksellers, Post Masters and Publishers of Newspapers, and by

SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, N. Y.
Nov.19,'73.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of WILLIAM LOWRY, deceased.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William Lowry, late of Hopewell township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI LOWRY,
Coalmont, Pa., Oct.29,'73. Administrator.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OEFICE,

HUNTINGDON, PA., August 23, 1873.

Notice is herby given, that I have this day appointed J. Hall Musser, Deputy District Attorney. All business pertining to said office should hereafter be addressed to him.

H. CLAY MADDEN,
District Attorney of Huntingdon county, Pa.
August 27, 1873-1y.

ENTERPRISE TRANSFER CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

We would respectfully announce to the public that we have procured a FIRST CLASS OMNIBUS, for the delivery of Passengers and Baggage to and from all trains, from and to all parts of town, between the hours of 7 A. M, and 8 P. M., (Sunday, excepted). ☞ Orders for night trains must be left at Baggage Room, Union Depot, or Blair's Book Store not later than 8 P. M. ☞ Persons arriving by trains, with baggage, will please give their baggage checks to our driver or to the Baggage Agent at the Depot.

W. H. DEARMITT,
Sept.17,1873-3mos. Gen'l Manager.

FOR
PLAIN PRINTING,
FANCY PRINTING,
GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

The boating season is over.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Altoona merchants want a stay law.

Don't borrow your neighbor's paper.

Dry goods have a downward tendency.

Plug hats are popular with the juniors.

The shooting, on Thursday, was very poor.

Judge Summers will open a new brick yard in the Spring.

We will announce the Poor House appointments next week.

David Mentzer has had quite a sick horse during the last week.

Will Maynard carried off the "Plug Hat" at the Fair. Good boy.

Rev. Mr. Dole's Thanksgiving Sermon was universally praised.

Adams carried off the "Silver Conductor's Lamp." He feels happy.

Lager beer was in demand, on Thanksgiving day, among the thirsty.

Our friend, Hugh T. Johnston, reports business brisk at Petersburg.

Mr. Wm. Long, of this borough, has killed seven wild turkeys this fall.

James A. Brown is putting up a very handsome front fence on Washington street.

Next week comes the festive school teacher and the stately school marm. Welcome!

Sheriff Zeigler has completed his new Steam Mill, at Grafton. It is in operation.

A crowd of drunken rowdies disturbed the slumbers of our citizens on Thursday night.

Constable Edwards, we understand, is looking after the violators of the local option law.

Another issue will conclude the story entitled the New Constitution. Don't fail to read it.

Business was generally suspended on Thanksgiving. Everything passed off very quietly.

Thanksgiving day was a sad day to many a pig. The railroad never made a more terrible slaughter.

It is said the Simpsons, of Mill Creek, killed three deer last week, one of which weighed 192 pounds.

The War spirit ran high, at Bedford, a week or ten days ago, but we are glad to announce no body was hurt.

The shooting match was a fizzle on Thanksgiving Day. The why and the wherefore no one understands.

A party at the Fair took twenty-four chances out of twenty-five, in an article, and the twenty-fifth chance won.

It will take a lively preacher to keep the congregation awake, in the new Presbyterian church, on a gloomy day.

A *jet d'eau* is what the editor of the Mt. Union *Times* wants. It would be a good thing to have in the family, no doubt.

We hear of two Democratic candidates for Congress in this county, for the next heat. Its too early, gentlemen. Be aisy!

Messrs. Showalter, Straightiff and Reed killed a large deer near Benjamin Brumbaugh's on the Branch, on Thanksgiving.

The ladies organized a Relief Society on Tuesday of last week. We expect to lay their proceedings before our readers.

An ardent admirer—our cat. He will set for hours and gaze at our bird. He likes it so well that he could really eat it!

The Mount Union people are determined to turn their town into a summer resort. There are few places that have finer facilities.

Mrs. Joseph Wattson drew the China dinner set and George W. Strickler the tea set at the Hook and Ladder Company's Fair.

The tightness of the times does not appear to effect our friend Hefright. He goes forward building house after house without end.

George A. Port, esq., he of the Fifth street meat market, is all smiles and the proudest man in this neck 'o woods. It's a boy!

The Pilgrim Almanac, for 1874, has come to hand. It has a great deal of matter of interest to members of the Brethren Church.

The Newton Hamilton Bridge is almost ready for the passage of vehicles, the weather having delayed its completion a few days.

Thirty-seven pounds of wild turkey, is what George Friedley, esq., brought down, at one shot, one day last week. Two, by George!

Because a Hook and Ladder Company is being organized is no reason why some boys should "hook" everything they get their hands on.

King, on his Rozinante, charging upon the New Constitution, cuts rather a ridiculous figure. It is the old wind mill fight over again.

The Foreman of our Job office went to the country to Russ-ticate on Thanksgiving Day. We hope he helped to "gobble up" a fat young gobbler.

The Johnstown Daily *Voice* is heard no more in the land. It has gone and done what the banks appeared to have a monopoly of—Suspended!

The water was let out of the canal on Monday. Suppose we were to have a fire now in the eastern portion of town, what would be the result?

It is said that a number of citizens of Bedford have purchased the Bank of Wm. M. Lloyd, at that place, and intend establishing a Bank of their own.

Martin Riling, of West Huntingdon, lost a new black leather pocket book, containing from $65 to $70 in cash, on the street on Saturday evening last.

The members of the bar, of this place, almost unanimously favor the adoption of the New Constitution. So does the great majority of our business men.

We hear of quite a number of sanguine mothers who are willing to enter their babies at a baby show. When shall it come off? Now is your time, Lolla!

The Silsby Minstrels distributed thirty-two forty-nine pound sacks of flour among the poor of the town, on Thanksgiving day. It was a very praiseworthy act.

Our genial young friend, Frank Higgins, esq., late of the Johnstown *Voice*, left us on Saturday last to localize on the Pittsburg Evening *Leader*. Success to you, friend!

When one bad little boy is told of a few dirty tricks by Bill Jones, the bad little boy blubbers out: "You are as bad as I am! Boohoo!" And thus he justifies himself!

"A beautiful Silver Conductor's Lamp" was one of the curiosities chanced off at the Fair. Who was the "Silver Conductor," pray? The girls want to know. They want to go for him.

Some of our people are in favor of a Stay Law, while others strenulously oppose it. We have been paying off and it don't make much difference to us whether there is a Stay Law or not.

We are prepared to club with the leading periodicals of the country except the *Aldine*. If you want cheap and and good literature, in connection with the JOURNAL, we are prepared to furnish it.

Turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens must be plenty up the Broad Top. The Express man handles quite a number of fowls now; but it takes Bedford water to lay us out flat. Don't it, Charley?

The Enterprise Transfer Company have made their headquarters at the Franklin House, where the "Buss" will be quartered, also Mr. Wood will run it in the future. Mr. Straight having hauled off.

Read the advertisements of the *Patriot* and *Independent* in to-day's paper. The *Patriot* is by far the best newspaper in the interior of the State. But its politics must be taken with considerable allowance.

The walnut doors, of the new Presbyterian church, are shrinking so much that the audience will soon be able to pass in and out between them without opening them. It will be decidedly convenient.

Rev. Dole's tribute to the press, on Thanks giving, was a very high compliment. We wish we had the extract we would publish it for the benefit of those who need to have their appreciation of the press worked up.

Judging by what we hear there is a probability of Mr. Lloyd securing the time he has asked to settle up with his creditors. This would be a good thing for all parties concerned. We hope the time will be given.

The most happy hits of the period, in the Daily *Graphic*, are gotten off by Grey Parker. His caressing in public and Cuban atrocities tell fearfully from their respective standpoints. His pencil depicts life as it really is.

A large delegation of Indians, belonging to the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe tribes, who had been on a visit to the "Great Father," at Washington, passed over the Penna. Railroad, on Thursday morning last, towards the setting sun.

On Thursday last was the annual re-union of the Soldiers' Orphans, at Cassville, a day which is intended to throw a sufficient amount of dust into the eyes of drowsy officials to keep them from seeing the rottenness of the management.

The women are economizing. They only put twenty-five yards of stuff into a dress now, where they used to put thirty. How thoughtful of the dear little dears. They are always willing to make their share of the necessary sacrifices.

A horse, valued at $250, died in the stable of the Juniata Hotel, in Miffiintown, on Thursday night last, owned by a Huntingdon county man, who was on his way to deliver him to a purchaser at Lebanon, Pa., for the price above named.

Thos. S. Johnston, "Daddy" Long, and Hiram Rhodes went for turkeys, on Thanksgiving morning, and about noon returned home with each a turkey. They insisted that they had shot them, and we presume they did. They were fine fowls.

We will send *Wood's Household Magazine*, including the beautiful chromo, 14x20, in seventeen oil colors, entitled, "THE YOSEMITE VALLEY," and the JOURNAL, for one year for $3 cash in advance. Here is a chance. The chromo is alone worth $5.

There ought to be some arrangement made to feed those who are constantly calling for food. A few families in West Huntingdon have to bear a greater part of the burden. It is no light matter to feed from one to six persons each day of the month.

Harry Fisher is preparing the "Gem" for the hollidays. He has lucious grapes from France, splendid oranges from Cuba, magnificent confections from Germany and a thousand and one things from the eastern cities Go and see him and be convinced.

The crossing, at the corner of Fifth and Penn streets, is a miserable affair, and some of these days our "town dads" will have to pay damages for the injury of some pedestrian who will be drowned in the mud that accumulates upon it. It is entirely too low.

Some heartless Modoc killed Mr. Wm. Foster's pet woodchuck which was on exhibition at the late county Fair. It was one of the most intelligent, cute and good natured pets that we ever saw. The fellow who killed it ought to be indicted for cruelty to animals.

The burglarious entrance effected into the house of M. B. Massey, esq., spoken of in last week's JOURNAL, was one of the most daring attempts of that kind that has been attempted here for a long time. People should be very careful to fasten their windows and doors securely.

We have an eighty dollar Sewing Machine that we will give to any young lady who will raise us eighty new subscribers that will pay within the year at the rate of $2 per subscriber. Here is a chance. This ought to be done in two or three townships we can name, without much effort. tf.

The long, dull evenings have come. No lyceum, no literary society, no club, no lectures, no nothing! It looks blank. We propose the organization of a Senate, a Moot Court, or a Sewing Circle. Come, who will join us? We are in for anything but mesmerism or the like.

The Mount Union *Times* and the Huntingdon *Globe*, by an elaborate report of the Livingston case, try to slur the Methodist Church. We would remind these papers that the Methodist Church is as much above their narrow comprehension of the eternal fitness of things as the heavens are above the earth.

There has been quite a stir among those interested in Poor House affairs in regard to the appointments of the New Board. It don't make much difference to us what comes to pass so that Logan goes out and that is settled, we think. John will be slaughtered in what he supposed to be the house of his friends.

Col. Edwards, of the "Victor," has placed us under obligations for a bundle of very superior segars. They are none of your cent-a-grab kind, but genuine "Habana," and it is a real pleasure to smoke them. Col. Edwards keeps a first-class establishment, and we are pleased to know that is rapidly growing into popular favor.

Every other man you see now wants to know whether it is convenient for you to pay that little bill. And when you inform him that it is not, he looks very much astonished, and demurely asks when it will suit you. We used to tell everybody they must wait until Court week, but since our last Court we cannot fix any definite time. Court weeks, to us, have proven a delusion and a snare.

Friends, make an effort to increase the circulation of the JOURNAL. We will send it three months for FIFTY CENTS or six months for a dollar. Everything depends upon the circulation of wholesome intellectual food. We want to increase our circulation to TWO THOUSAND. An increase of four newspapers at each postoffice in the county will do this. Help us to raise the number. Come, now, give us a helping hand!

It is strange how many persons want to figure in the newspapers, and yet how comparatively few want to pay for the notoriety. It is such a luxury to have your name read and re-read, a thousand times, but—you don't like to pay for the luxury. Remember that we make our living by publishing a paper, and you by the noteriety it gives you in business, and otherwise. Then don't hesitate to act manly with that which benefits you. Return value for value.

On Thursday of last week a German tramp called at the residence of Mrs. Irwin, at Bell's Mills, and asked for something to eat, and after having his wants supplied in that line, left, taking with him a fine gold watch belonging to Mrs. Irwin. The fireman of an Engine on the Bell's Gap Railroad, went in pursuit of the thief, whom he overtook, but did not succeed in recovering the watch. Tramps should be closely watched while about the premises of any of our citizens, as many of them under the guise of asking alms are only seeking an opportunity to make away with such articles of value as fall under their notice.—*Tyrone Democrat.*

It will be wisdom in the business men of Altoona to rally around the daily *Tribune*. We are satisfied that there is no money to be made by its publication at present, and Messrs. McCrum and Dern cannot be expected to sustain a medium, which gives the town, and not only the town, but the Juniata Valley, cast and character, without the assistance of those who are immediately benefitted. It is a very creditable paper, yea, we feel proud that the Juniata Valley is able to produce such a sprightly little sheet — a credit alike to the profession and to the section. We insist upon it that it should be well patronized. Local papers benefit every business and professional man in the neighborhood in which they are published, and they have a right to ask the support of everybody.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—From a communication, over the signature of a 'Forgeman,' in the Tyrone *Herald*, of last week, we take the following account of the erection and dedication of a neat and commodious new Methodist Church, at Birmingham, on Sunday last. The writer says:

When the leading men of Birmingham, in the persons of J. R. Thompson, Dr. Owens and others, proposed to pull down the old church and build a new one on the same site, they disregarded the difficult and discouraging circumstances that seemed to fringe the surroundings, and bravely "carried the battle to the enemy's gate." As a reward for their untiring efforts, may they see the glory of the former exceeded by the glory of the latter temple.

The dedication of this neat and beautiful edifice took place on Sunday, the 16th, inst. The house was crowded to overflowing. The different denominations of christians deserve special credit, not only for their marked pecuniary aid, but for closing their churches, while all hands turned out to hear Dr. Pershing, of Pittsburgh, who endeared himself to the people in two rousing, thoughtful and finished sermons. Indeed, the Doctor's discourse in the evening was a master piece. A pleasant earnestness and melting force characterized this sermon. He was assisted in the morning by Dr. Wilson, of the Presbyterian church, on whom he places the highest estimate. The two D. D.'s were college mates together, and the warm feeling existing between them are results of christian fellowship and friendly intercourse in earlier years. After the morning sermon it was announced officially, that it was necessary to raise $500, in order to put the church out of debt. Dr. Pershing took hold and managed the finances in his most happy style. As many present had subscribed liberally before, it was thought by many that the Doctor would "stick." But these misgivings soon gave way, as the contributions of the people came in on a grand scale. Rev. John Horning, Dr. Owens, and F. M. Bell worked like beavers in the congregation. And many were the fives and tens that Rev. Mr. Guynn smilingly suffered to be placed in his hands by the generous givers. The children's meeting in the afternoon, was a season of great interest, and, though I was not present, learn that appropriate addresses were delivered by Dr. Pershing, Rev. Wm. Guynn and others, and that over $30 in money were given by the children.

Altogether, the occasion of the dedication was a high day in Birmingham. The $500 asked for by the Trustees, was more than provided for. Not grudgingly were the contributions handed it, but cheerfully. All seemed anxious to give something, and did give something. I need not add that the pastors, Rev's. Guynn and Horning, and people—though some of their countenances in the morning, looked as long as the moral law—were jubilant over the result. With the energy and spirituality manifested, a bright future may be anticipated. And if ever Dr. Pershing takes it into his head to ask for a transfer to the Central Penn'a. Conference, the announcement would send a thrill of joy to many hearts. The church is a good one. The accommodations for public service ample, the audience room beautiful, and the class and Sunday school room convenient. The total cost is $2,500, more than provided for.

IMPORTANT MEETING.—In pursuance of a call issued by the citizens of Mt. Union to form a Stock company to pipe the water from Jack's Spring to this place with a Jet attached of 500 feet high,—build a spacious Hotel in Mt. Union and one on the top of the mountain by the spring; a meeting was held at the American House on last Saturday night, which was largely attended, and presided over by Rev. Cyrus Jeffries. John H. Miller was elected Vice President, and John S. Bare Secretary.

Mr. Jeffries on taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting, and the proposed course to be pursued to make Mt. Union a place of summer resort, by building a spacious Hotel at this place, and attaching a *Jet d'eau*. The project is to be conducted by a Stock concern. Shares of stock being $100, and at least $100,000 was to be raised for that purpose. He represented the benefit that the town would derive from such an enterprise—the increase in value of property—the augmentation of population and business, and the moral effect upon the entire community. He presented a drawing which had been prepared by himself, showing the proposed improvements.

Hon. John Dougherty was called on, who, in a well toned speech, explained the importance of this project being carried out and the benefit derived therefrom. He was followed by H. E. Shafer, esq., who pictured the advantages of the town and the feasibility of the project. He drew a comparison between Bedford, Cresson and other places with Mt. Union as a summer resort, and demonstrated clearly that the project was easy of completion.

At the conclusion of the discussion a committee of three gentlemen were appointed to purchase the necessary lands to carry out the project.

The committee is composed of H. E. Shafer esq. Hon. John Dougherty, and Rev. Cyrus Jeffries, who is the Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Dougherty the thanks of the meeting were voted to Hon. B. F. Meyers, editor of the Harrisburg *Patriot* for his kindness in tendering the use of the columns of his paper for the benefit of this enterprise; and the Secretary was instructed to prepare a brief statement of the proceedings of the meeting for publication in the *Patriot* and *Telegraph*, Mount Union *Times*, and Huntingdon *Monitor*, *Globe*, and JOURNAL.

The meeting then ajourned, to reasemble at the call of the chairman, as soon as the committee on lands are ready to report the conditions upon which the lands can be purchased.—*Mt. Union Times.*

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The day was generally observed, by the business men of the town, and the streets were almost as quiet as a Sabbath. At ten and a-half o'clock a large number of persons assembled in the new Presbyterian Church to hear a Thanksgiving Sermon by the Rev. J. G. Dole, of the Reformed Church. Mr. Dole was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Foster, of the M. E. Church, and Rev. Mr. McHeury, of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Dole's sermon was listened to very closely. It was a very fine effort, and did the Reverend gentleman much credit. A number of passages were extremely eloquent. His allusions to the late "unpleasantness" and our patriotism were very fine.

A collection, for the benefit of our poor, was taken up, before the sermon, which was quite generously responded to.

During the afternoon, the turkeys and other fine things, were disposed of.

In the evening, the Fair, for the benefit of the Hook and Ladder Company, was well patronized. The boys were delighted with their success. A large party also assembled at the new residence of Capt. Wm. K. Barchinell, in West Huntiegdon, and "tripped the light fantastic toe" until the "wee sma' hours."

Thus passed the day here.

THE MONEY PANIC IS OVER.—H. Greenberg has just received the finest and best assortment of Boys' and Childrens' Clothing to be found in Central Pennsylvania, all of which he will sell cheap. Give him a call. 1t.

FOR the latest styles of Bows and Ties go to Cohen Bros., in the Diamond. sept17tf.

A Lether From Ould Ireland.

BY DENNIS O'RAFFERTY.

The wind round the corners was howlin,
Dark clouds through the heavens were rowlin,
Me dog in the corner was growlin,
Wid grief at the sight of me face,
For shure me poor heart was all broken,
And all for the want of some token,
Of friendship sincerely outshpoken,
From over the caperin says.

'Twas long since me sowl had been bathin,
In joy at the love that was brathin,
Across the big pond at the hathin,
Who caused his dear parents to wape,
By lavin the land of big praties,
Where each rosy lassie so swate is,
And broke each inquisitive head is,
To larn him deep silence to kape.

But while me wake silf I was rockin
To rest, at me dure came a knocking—
Like a flea in the hale of a shtockin
I hurried to welcome me friend,
For I knew by his knock 'twas the postman,
Shnakin up like a murtherin ghost-man,
He came not so noisy as most men,
So I opened and bade him come in.

Arrah whack! whillaloo! a big lether!
As big as the ear of a setter,
Which loosed blue despair's bindin fetter,
And freed me poor wapin sick sowl!
'Twas chock full of news to the handle,
That lighted me heart like a candle,
Wid a beautiful touch of black scandal,
To sason its pages wid all.

So Dennis goes forward rejoicin,
Though able to kape the loud noise in,
That up from his stummock is risin,
Becase of his rivers of joy,
And hopin the like will oft happen,
That soon on me dure he'll be rappin,
Whin I in despair fall a nappin!
I'm still yere affectionate boy.

LITERARY NOTICES.—*The Phrenological Journal* commends itself as a magazine to all who appreciate the good, true and improving in literature. Its candor and liberality and clearness in the discussion of all topics, adapt it to all classes of readers. We welcome each number to our table. See the December edition, which contains: The Evangelical Alliance of America, with portraits of the Dean of Canterbury, Rev. Dr. Geo. Fisch, of Paris, Rev. Dr. Dorner, of Berlin, and Rev. N. Sheshadri, of Bombay; The Face Factory, No. 2; Sketches from Real Life, No. 4; The Church of the United Brethren, with 12 portraits; a Chapter on Lovers, very amusing; Money—Its Function and Requirements, No. 2; J. M. Bundy, of the N. Y. *Mail*; "By the Neck until Dead; Architecture; Lecturers and Lectures; Genesis of Genology, No. 2; Agricultural Hints, etc. Price 30 cents. $3 a year with excellent premiums. S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

THE December number of *Wood's Household Magazine* is replete with good reading—entertaining sketches, stories, poems, &c., &c. Its table of contents embraces the following articles: "A Better Country," Mary Hartwell; An Engineer's Yarn, Albert Williams, Jr., Our Party at Sea, Rev. J. S. Breckinridge; Two Enthusiasts' H. M. Lewtral; Presence of Mind, Rev. F. W. Holland; Our Babies, D. A. Gorton, M. D.; Blessedness of Riches, Tenoroon; Hans Doodledee, Rudolph Mentel: installment of Max Kroemer, author of Jessica's First Prayer; Codfish and Potatoes, Chapter II, by Eleanor Kirk; Misery Jippeau, Chapter VII, VIII, by H. V. Osborne. In addition to these articles are several pretty poems, a charming little cottage Design, and editorial departments embracing Our Housekeeper, Correspondence, Literary Notices, Laughing Stock, &c., &c. The engraving for this month is entitled "Old Folks."

All the above for only one dollar per year —or with chromo YOSEMITE one dollar and a half. Address, *Woods Household Magazine*, Newbergh, N. Y.

THE PENN MONTHLY.—This magazine, for December, is before us. It is a monthly of eighty pages, devoted to Literature, Science, Art and Politics. The current number contains a brief summary of the principal accurrences of the month, written in a vigorous style. An article on the proposed New Constitution of Pennsylvnnia, criticises the action of the Convention in submitting the new draft without giving a sufficient time for the people to digest it. The article is not remarkable for vigor or depth of thought. The credit system and the currency are reviewed instructively. Then follows several literary articles that are quite readable. Withal it is quite a readable work and ought to be well patronized. Price $3.00 per annum. Address Penn Monthly, Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY.—In accordance with previous announcement, the ladies of our borough assembled in the Firemans' Hall, of the Engine House, on Tuesday, the 25th ult., and formed an organization for the relief of the poor in our midst. Committees were appointed to canvass the town, also one to receive and take charge of any contributions that our country friends may wish to make in the shape of food, etc. All such contributions will be received and cared for by Mrs. J. Simpson Africa and Mrs. N. B. Corbin. The next meeting will be held on December 3d, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

IF you want good groceries at low prices, go to Beck & Fleming's Bee Hive Grocery. They can't be beat.

HUNTINGDON AND RROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending Nov. 29, 1873	8,963
Same time last year	8,098
Increase for week	867
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	425,366
Same date last year	284,956
Increase for year 1873	150,410

FIFTY CENTS WILL PAY FOR THE JOURNAL FOR THREE MONTHS!—We desire every Post Master in the county to send us at least four new subscribers for three months, at fifty cents each. This can readily be done, and at some of the larger offices double this number ought to be obtained. Send us FIFTY CENTS and get the JOURNAL for three months. tf.

BLANKS.—Receipts for Collectors and Treasurers of School Tax for sale, at this office, at fifty cents a hundred. If sent by mail four cents additional must be added for postage.

Tax Executions for State, County and Militia tax, under the late collection act, for sale at this office, at one dollar per hundred. If sent by mail five cents additional must be added for postage. tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.
Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

Any person sending us fifty cents will receive a copy of J. W. Welch's "Crowning Gift of Heaven," by return mail. tf.

FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a Drug Store in Huntingdon, terms to suit purchasers. Inquire at this office. nov.26tf.

FOR a fine White Shirt go to Cohen Bros., three doors from the post office. sept17tf.

FOR the latest styles of Silk Hats go to Cohen Bros., in the Diamond. sept17tf.

FOR a fine line of Boy's and Children Hats or Caps, go to Cohen Bros., No. 422 Penn street. sept17tf.

TRUNKS, Valieses and Umbrellas, at Cohen Bros., in the Diamond on Penn st. sept17tf.

FOR RENT—Office, Store, Society or lodging rooms, by J. A. Brown. See advertisement.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA., December 2, 1873.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 00
Extra Flour	7 00
Family Flour	7 50
Red Wheat	1 30
White Wheat	1 40
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	30
Brooms ℔ doz	2 50
Beeswax ℔ pound	30
Beens ℔ bushel	2 00
Beef	5½@6
Cloverseed ℔ 64 pounds	4 00
Corn ℔ bushel on ear	50
Corn shelled	55
Chickens ℔ ℔	8
Corn Meal ℔ cwt	1 50
Candles ℔ ℔	12½
Cranberries ℔ quart	18
Dried Apples ℔ ℔	6
Dried Cherries ℔ ℔	6
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	25
Feathers	25
Flaxseed ℔ bushel	1 25
Hops ℔ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	8
Side	9
Hay ℔ ton	14 00
Lard ℔ ℔ new	10
Large onions ℔ bushel	1 50
Oats	40
Potatoes ℔ bushel new	60
Plasler ℔ ton ground	13 00
Rags	2
Rye	65
Rye Chop ℔ cwt	2 00
Rye Straw ℔ bundle	12
Wool washed	40a45
Wool unwashed	3

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.—The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* of Saturday says: To-day the money market continues in about the same condition, although there is a slight improvement in the demand, both for business and speculative purposes. There appears to be no urgency, however, and the supply available in the market is ample for all absolute needs. We continue to quote call loans at 6@8 per cent. and the best grades of mercantile paper at 8@12 per cent.

Gold is weak, in sympathy with the more pacific news from Spain. The sales in New York this morning were made at 108⅞ down to 108⅝, closing at the opening figure.

Sterling exchange is higher. We quote as follows: 60 days, 107⅞; 3 days, 108⅞.

Government bonds are somewhat unsettled, and prices are weak.

Stocks were fairly active and closed weak. Sales of new city 6s at 101⅞.

Reading railroad sold at 53½; Pennsylvania at 44⅞@44½; do. scrip dividend, 93; Little Schuylkill, 44½; Lehigh Valley at 57⅞; Catawissa preferred at 41⅞, and Nesquehoning at 50.

In canal shares there was a lively movement in Lehigh at 25¼@26.

Pennsylvania salt company sold at 75, and some state 6s, second series, at 105.

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.—The flour market is decidedly firmer, and we again advance our quotations fully 12¼@25 cents per barrel on extra family grades. The The demand is principally from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1,000 bls., including superfine at $4.50@5; extras at $5.25@5.75; Wisconsin extra family at $6.75@7.25; Minnesota do. do. at $7.25@8, the latter rate for fancy brands; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@7.75; Ohio, and Indiana do. do. at $7@8.25, and fancy brands at $8.50 @10 according to quality. Rye flour sells at 4.62½@4.75.

The wheat market also shows some improvement in both price and demand. Sales of 1,500 bushels at $1.50@1.60 for red, $1.65@1.70 for amber and $1.70@1.80 for white. Rye may be quoted at 80@85c for western and Pennsylvania. Corn is held in advance of 3 cents, with a fair inquiry. Sales of yellow at 73c and western mixed at 72@73c. Oats are in steady request at 52@53c for white and 49@50c for mixed.

Whiskey is quiet at 94@94½c for western ironbound.

Marriages.

SHEARER—GAUTHERS.—On the 20th ult., by the Rev. J. E. Kearns, Mr. Andrew Shearer, of Blair's Mills, Pa., to Miss Sarah J. Gauthers, of Shade Valley, Pa.

New Advertisements.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

For Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

For Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO

For Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scrath.

SAPOLIO

Is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

For Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains from Maple Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND SAPOLIO

A new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO

As an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND SAPOLIO

Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO

Is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO

Removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by by any Cosmetic known.

HAND SAPOLIO

Costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'
20 PARK PLACE, N. Y. or No. 231
LIBERTY ST., Pittsburg, Pa.
May28,'73eowly.

WANTED. We will give energetic men and women

BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable. *Particulars free*, or samples worth several dollars that will enable you to go to work at once, will be sent on receipt of fifty cents.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
Nov.19-3t] 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

RESIDENCE ON WASHINGTON Street, West Huntingdon, for sale.—The undersigned, having engaged in business at Tyrone, will sell his neat and comfortable residence, on the east side of Washington street, West Huntingdon, at private sale. Apply to

H. L. ATKINSON,
or K. A. LOVELL, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.22,1873tf.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DYSPEPSIA

Permanently cured in every instance by the

EAGLE DYSPEPSIA TROCHES,

They will immediately correct a sour stomach, cure heartburn, sickness or pain in the stomach, costiveness, liver complaint, head ache, etc., etc. For sale by all Druggists. Price 35 cents per Box. NEBEKER & CO., Proprietors, Phila., Pa. For sale in Huntingdon, by JOHN READ & SONS, Druggists. Oct.29,'73-3mo.

SMITHFIELD VILLAGE

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TWELVE LOTS on PIKE street and TWELVE LOTS on BRIDGE street. Lots 50x150 feet fronting on sixty foot streets, and extending back to twenty-five foot alleys. Price $200, payments to suit purchasers.

R. R. BRYAN,
No. 528 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
Sept.17,1873-tf.

Real Estate.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, J. HALL MUSSER.

HUNTINGDON LAND AGENCY. Persons having Real Estate to *sell*, as well as those who wish to purchase, will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the undersigned, who, in connection with their practice as Attorneys-at Law, in the settlement of Estates, &c., are able to effect speedy and satisfactory purchases and sales of farms, town properties, timber lands, &c.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
1jan73-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

New Advertisements.

GRAND EXPOSITION

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

H. GREENBERG'S

NEW STORE, next door to the Post Office, Huntingdon, who has now in store the largest and most desirable stock of seasonable goods, for

MEN AND BOYS

that has ever been opened in Huntingdon. The stock consist of

BLACK CLOTHS, DOE SKINS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH DOMESTIC AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

which will be made up in the best style and in his peculiarly neat fit and durable manner.

If you want a good suit of cloths cheap.
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Childs suit (from 3 years up,)
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Boys suit,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Youths suit,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Suit made to order.
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a nice line Gents Furnishing Goods,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

Also, Cassimeres sold by the yard,
At H. GREENBERG'S.

Tilors Trimmings of all kinds for sale,
At H. GREENBERG'S.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED as REPRESENTED
April30.1873-1y.

SMUCKER & BROWN,

UNDERTAKERS.

A large stock of COFFINS on hand trimmed to order and funerals attended with the New Hearse.
May14,'73-1y.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned having established himself permanently in Huntingdon, would inform the public that he is prepared to manufacture
SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
COLLARS,
HARNESS
and NETS
of all kinds and the most approved patterns Give him a call. Shop No. 606 Washington St. between 6th and 7th, near the Catholic Church.
nov11,1873-3mos. JOHN A. BISBIN.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

S. S. SMITH & SON,

No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes

Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.
Aug.20,1873.

GEO. W. BECK. W. A. FLEMING.

BEE HIVE GROCERY & CANDY MANUFACTORY.

BECK & FLEMING,

(Successors to N. B. CORBIN.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, Toys in endless variety, Spices, Soaps, Salt, and Groceries of all kinds. Brooms, Brushes, Wooden and Willow Ware, Best German Accordeons, Harmonicals, &c., all sizes and prices, a large stock kept constantly on hand, price low. The trade supplied in large or small quantities at low jobbing rates.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

Having procured the services of a first-class manufacturer, we are prepared to furnish retail dealers with all kinds of Common and Fancy Candies, fresh and unadulterated, at city prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Address BECK & FLEMING,
No. 111, Fourth St., Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.1,1873-1y.

TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

If you want to save 10 to 15 per cent. don't fail to go to the large

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

Just opened by

BROWN & TYHURST,

At No. 525, PENN Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They have just returned from a trip among the *wholesale* manufacturers, of the different kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, &c., buying at exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. They are also manufacturing such kinds of furniture as it will pay best to make here; and they wish it understood, that those who buy from them, will get bargains, as they intend to sell *low for cash*, and will not have to charge bad debts of worthless customers, to cash buyers' goods. Go and see their PARLOR SUITS and new styles of COTTAGE and FRENCH CHAMBER SUITS, CHAIRS of all kinds, LOUNGES, TABLES, &c.

July30,1873-3mo.

IS THERE A MAN SO DEAD

To all sense of justice to himself as to allow the virus of Scrofula or syphilis to remain in his system when he can be healed by that most potent of remedies; the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices. To keep these diseases in the system is a wrong not only to the victim himself but also to society as the innocent may be contaminated. How many unhappy marriages are there caused from this hidden enemy. Rest assured that the trouble will not lay quiet but will break out when least wanted; then comes the tug of war, with bickerings on one side and remorse on the other; avoid the misery. Pimples, Blotches and Tetters are speedily removed, thereby o[illegible] ing mach mortification. Root and Herb Juices. per bottle.

CONDEMNED.

BALSAM COPABIA IS CONDEMNED

and discarded as being not only worthless, but frequently injurious. It is disgusting in taste, and smell, and will disorder the soundest stomach, and still the quacks use the drug.

Samaritan's Gift is purely vegetable, pleasant to take, and will cure every time in from two to four days. We pride ourselves on its certainty of cure, as it is the only known medicine that can be depended on, thereby avoiding exposure and trouble. Price: Male packages, $2; Female, $3. DESMOND & CO., Proprietors,
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JOHN READ & SONS, Agents for Huntingdon.
October1,1873-1y.

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THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are briefly as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an indepeudent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

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Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year. We have no traveling agents.

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Are a modern stove polish far better than any other in existence. OF Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.

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Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

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Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish. OF In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste is saved.

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Crumbs of Comfort can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.
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That I have just replenished my stock of goods with the best articles to be found in the eastern cities. The

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is the most complete that can be found outside the city. The garments are made of the best materials, and are cut in the latest style, and are selling very cheap. My stock of

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can't be beat this side of sundown, and I am determined not to be undersold by either Jew or Gentile. The

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is complete in every branch, and being connected with one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the city of Boston, I have superior advantages over other dealers. My goods are the BEST and cheapest in the market.

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in endless variety, embracing all the latest styles, and at prices that cannot fail to please the closest buyer.

Don't forget the place, No. 332 Allegheny street, near the Union Depot.

OLIVER CUNNINGHAM.
Sept.24,1873.

JACKSON HOUSE, four doors East of the Union Depot, Huntingdon, Pa. A. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. The proprietor is determined to deserve the patronage and reputation the house has so long enjoyed as a neat and comfortable hotel. Nothing shall be left undone to secure the comfort of his guests. [nov.12-6mos.

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The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

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Oct.8,1873-3mos.

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The undersigned will sell his Farm and Grist Mill, located in Union township, about four miles from Mapleton, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Private Sale. The farm contains about 120 acres of which about 50 acres are cleared and the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a Grist Mill with two run of burs, doing an excellent of business, a two story Log House and a good Log Barn. There is a well of excellent water at the door. Apply to

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Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa.
Oct.15,1873-3mos.*

GOODS FOR THE MILLION
AT THE
WEST HUNTINGDON BAZAR,
Corner of Ninth and Washington Streets.

This establishment has just received a large and varied assortment of seasonable goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
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NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS,
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and all articles usually found in a first-class store. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine goods and prices.

Don't forget the place, corner Ninth and Washington streets, West Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. JOHNSTON & CO.
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The undersigned, wishing to enter into other business will sell the following property: a new Brick Dwelling House, and a lot and half of ground 90x150 feet fronting on two streets, a new Brick Blacksmith Shop 36x26, three fires, shoeing shop attached 18x26. The shop alone rents for $109.08 and does a good business, the shop is so arranged as to not interfere with the house. A good Stable and Buggy house and all other outbuildings in good order, a variety of good fruit. If not sold till November 15th will then offer it at Public Sale, for further particulars call at the premises.

F. E. WEAVER,
Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.
Sept.24,1873-3mos.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day by the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsome steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

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FREDK. FRALEY, Treasurer,
Aug.20,'73toJuly4,'76.] 904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

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	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
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Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa. OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
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WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

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MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
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We send an elegant Chromo, mounted and ready for framing, free to every agent.
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For all kinds of printing.

Election Proclamation.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON *TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1873*

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, a proposed amendment to the constitution," approved the eleventh day of April, 1872, and in pursuance of the ordinance for submitting the new constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the qualified electors thereof, passed by the Constitutional convention, I, AMON HOUCK, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the qualified electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, December 16th, 1873, at which time the aforesaid amended constitution will be voted for.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the house of Levi Houpt.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at Grant school house, in the borough of Mapleton, in said twp.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of William Long Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the Rock Hill School House.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAleavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, (except the borough of Mount Union,) namely: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of all that territory lying northeastward of a line beginning at the Juniata river and running thence in a direct line along the centre of 4th Street in the borough of Huntingdon, to the line of Oneida township, constituting the First Ward of said borough, at the south-east window of the Court House.

26th district, composed of all that territory lying west of the First Ward and east of the centre of 7th street composing the second Ward, at the south-west window of the Court House, in the borough aforesaid.

27th district, composed of all that territory lying north and west of the Second Ward and south of a line beginning at the Juniata river, and running thence eastward in a direct line along the centre of 11th street to the line of Oneida township constituting the Third Ward, and also those portions of Walker and Porter townships formerly attached to the east ward, at the Council House in said borough.

28th district, composed of all that territory north of the third ward of said borough, constituting the Fourth Ward, at the public School House near Cherry Alley, in said borough.

29th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house in the borough of Petersburg.

30th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

31st district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Public School House, in the village of Dudley.

32d district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house in said borough.

33d district, composed of Lincoln township, beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south, fifty-eight degress east seven hundred and ninety-eight perchos to a black oak in middle of township; thence forty-two and one half degrees east eight hundred and two perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by line of Tod township to corner of Penn township; thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county to place of beginning, at Coffee Run School House.

34th district, composed of the borough of Mapleton, at the Grant school house in said borough.

35th district, composed of the borough of Mount Union, at the public school house in said borough.

36th district, composed of the Borough of Broad Top City, at the Public School House, in said Borough.

37th district, composed of the borough of Three Springs at the public school house in said borough.

38th district, composed of the borough of Shade Gap, at the public school house in said borough.

39th district, The borough of Orbisonia, at the Public School House.

The general election in all the wards, townships, districts and boroughs of the county, is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

The inspectors and judges of the election shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district, to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspecor in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors of each district to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the state at least one year, and in the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this state and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this state six months: *Provided* That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this state at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by him.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the state for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified voter, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of this election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offense shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent to illegally vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens), shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of the election, within the Commonwealth or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provides that "The Inspectors, Judges and clerks shall before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed, which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

"The inspectors, judges and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations required by the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the act of 2d day of July, 1839, 'An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth,' which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judge or either of the inspectors shall have the power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

By the act of Assembly of 1869, known as the Registry Law, it is provided as follows:

1. "Election Officers are to open the polls between the hours of six and seven, A. M., on the day of election.—Before six o'clock in the morning of second Tuesday of October they are to receive from the County Commissioners the Registered List of Voters and all necessary election blanks, and they are to permit no man to vote whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as follows:

2. The person whose name is not on the list, claiming the right to vote must produce a qualified voter of the district to swear in a written or printed affidavit to the residence of the claimant in the district for at least ten days next preceding said election, defining clearly where the residence of the person was.

3. The party claiming the right to vote shall also make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

4. If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, he must, in addition to the foregoing proofs, state in his affidavit when, where, and by what court he was naturalized and produce his certificate of naturalization.

5. Every person, claiming to be a naturalized citizen, whether on the registry list, or producing affidavits as aforesaid, shall be required to produce his naturalization certificat at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such a person being received, the Election Officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the month and year, and no other vote can be cast that day in virtue of said certificate except where sons are entitled to vote upon the naturalization of their father.

6. If the person claiming to vote who is not registered shall make an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the Unitad States, or, if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence of his naturalization, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and further, that he is between 21 and 22 years of age, and has resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days next preceding the election, he shall be entitled to vote though he shall not have paid taxes."

7. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage, as is described by this law or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such persons to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

8. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with a proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general elections in October. The Assessor shall also make the same returns to the County Commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section: and the County Commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like maner as is required at the general elections in October.

9. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in October.

10. The respective Assessors, Inspectors and Judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any of said officers under this act; any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury

11. The Assessors shall receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the County Commissioners, as in other cases, and it shall not be lawful for any Assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the 2d Tuesday of October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President or Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers, who shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both inspectors belong to the same political party both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party: said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witness under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said elections, and to examine his papers produced, and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence and intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election; *Provided*, That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

That the citizens of this state temporarily in the service of the state or of the United States government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

XV AMENDMENT CONSTITUTION U. S.

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

In accordance with the provision of the 8th section of an act entitled "A further supplement to the election Laws of this Commonwealth," I publish the following:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof;

And whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress approved March 3d, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth; he shall for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in case of officers of election receiving any such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SECTION 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship or disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Particular attention is directed to the first section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 30th day of March A. D., 1866, entitled "An Act regulating the manner of Voting at all Elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth;"

"That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace all the names of State officers voted for and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member, and members of Assembly, if voted for and members of Congress, if voted for, and labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
HARRISBURG, Pa., August 27, 1870 }

To the County Commissioners and Sheriff of the County of Huntingdon.

WHEREAS, the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condtion or servitude."

"SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act, entitled "*An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in* the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

"SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VIth article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land. * * * * anything *in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary, notwithstanding*."

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act, entitled, "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

"SECTION 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed: and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved seventeenth April, 1869, entitled, "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

And whereas, It is my constitutional and official duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of voters have refused, and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors:

NOW, THEREFORE, In consideration of the premises the county Commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registers of voters therein, to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the Sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing elections, the herein recited constitutional amendment, act of Congress, and act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters, election officers and others, and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.] JNO. W. GEARY.

ATTEST:
F. JORDAN, Secretary of Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on FRIDAY, 19th of DECEMBER, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 18th day of November, A. D., 1873, and of the independence of the United States, the ninety-eighth.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1873.

Miscellaneous.

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FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medical properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of the disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alchoholic stimulants in every form.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Head-ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of the Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Billious, Remittant and Intermittant Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Goldbeaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen'l Agts., San Francisco, California & cor. of Washington and Charlton sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
Sept.10,1872-eomly.

SPOKES, RIMS, PLOW & HANDLES
JOHN G. DAVIS & SON.
UNION SPOKE WORKS,
S. W. Cor. Leopard and Otter St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Send for Price List. ☜
July16,1873-1y.

FOR
PLAIN PRINTING,
FANCY PRINTING,
GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

Dry-Goods and Groceries.

S. E. HENRY, } { B. F. ISENBERG,
T. S. JOHNSTON, } { J. G. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, GLASS, SALT, PLASTER, CEMENT, OAKUM, PITCH, &C., &C.
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.
Cash paid for all kinds of grain.
White Pine and Hemlock Lumber of all sizes. Boards, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Flooring, Siding, Sash, Door Frames, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
Antracite, Gas and Bituminous Coal, by the Ton, Car or Boat Load. Feb.26,1873.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE
HAS JUST OPENED A
SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY
CALL AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
NICHOLAS C. DECKER,
One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,
PROPRIETORS
of the
HUNTINGDON MILLS.
Manufacturers of
FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.
A Specialty made of
CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS
March 8, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,
SMITH Street, between Washington and Miffl
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,
WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
FANCY AND
TOILET ARTICLES,
NOTIONS,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
PURE WINES,
RYE WHISKEY,
COGNAC BRANDY, ETC.
Ten per cent. discount on all medicines.
Corner Third and Allegheny streets, opposite Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. 12feb.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Buildin

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Miscellaneous.

THE STERLING ORGAN.
30 TO 40 PER CENT.

saved by purchasing the Sterling Organ, which for beauty in design, purity, power and sweetness of tone, has few or no equals. It is unrivalled for varied and beautiful musical effects, prompt response to the touch, and ease and elasticity of action.

They are acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them, to be far in advance of any other. Call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I will not be undersold, and can afford to make large reductions in prices to buyers.

☞ This instrument is warranted for five years.
Call or address
MISS ANNIE M. SKEES,
Music Teacher,
No. 419, Moore Street,
June18,'73tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY!
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION!

and acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most Reliable Preparation ever introduced for the RELIEF and CURE of all

LUNG COMPLAINTS.

This well known remedy is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years, and when resorted to in season seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of
Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Pains or Soreness in the Chest or Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, Liver Complaint, &c.

CONSUMPTION
CAN BE
CURED

by a timely resort to this Standard Remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

does not dry up a Cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

THIS HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Should be in the hands of every family and individual, as its prompt use for a slight cough or cold will cause immediate relief, while cases of long standing and apparently incurable character often yield to its wonderful curative powers, and its great adaptation to the wants of man when afflicted.

CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS, SINGERS,

and all those whose occupation requires an unusual exercise of the vocal organs, will find this the only preparation which will effectually and instantaneously relieve their difficulties.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Remember that the genuine Wistar's Balsam has on the outside wrapper the signature of "I. BUTTS," and the printed name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, BOSTON." All others are base imitations. Examine the wrapper carefully before purchasing.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston,
And sold by dealers generally.
August6,1873,eewly.

LUKE REILLY.
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALER IN
GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

W. BUCHANAN J. H. BUCHANAN

BUCHANAN & SON
509 HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of
COOKING STOVES
West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand
SPEARS',
CALORIFIC,
EXCELSIOR,
OLIVE BRANCH,
PENN,
MORNING LIGHT,
COTTAGE,
STAR, and the
REGULATOR.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
JAPANESE WARE,
TIN AND PAINTED WARE,
TOLEDO PUMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.

Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK
done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 10april.

J. E. SMUCKER. PHILIP BRWON.

SMUCKER & BROWN
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS OF FURNITURE.

They beg leave to inform the trade and public generally, that they employ the largest number of hands, and the largest Factory and Stock of Furniture in Central Pennsylvania. They manufacture all kinds of Parlor, Sitting-room, Chamber Suits and Kitchen Furniture.

We propose to and will sell, to the trade and public as cheap as they can purchase anywhere in the State. Steam Furniture Factory, Nos. 613, 615, 617 and 619, Mifflin street, Office and Sale Rooms, Nos. 617½ and 618, Penn street.
May14,'73-1y.

E. BARTOL. | W. C. BARTOL. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE.

BARTOL & CO.
[*Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.*]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

MUSIC STORE.
You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from
E. J. GREENE,
Dealer in
STEINWAY & SONS'.
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S
and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,
E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE
CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c, is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dows' Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond
March 15, tf.

STAGE LINE
From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.
jany,-7o13] H. McMANIGILL.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.
CAN'T BE BEATEN!
JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.
WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!
For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the
CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
(*West end of the Diamond*)
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.
GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.
(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)
DEALER IN EVERY
VARIETY OF
LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan.1,1873-1y.

GOOD FITS!
SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.
For past favors accept our sincere thanks.
D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
june26tf Huntingdon, Pa,

Miscellaneous.

1873. 1873.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN
Is constantly receiving at his new
CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE
OIL CLOTHS,
and a large stock of
WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.
BURCHINELLS'
NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.
Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS, &C.
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

HOFFMAN & SKEESE,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealers in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap. Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [Jan.15,'73y